

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1918

NUMBER 15.

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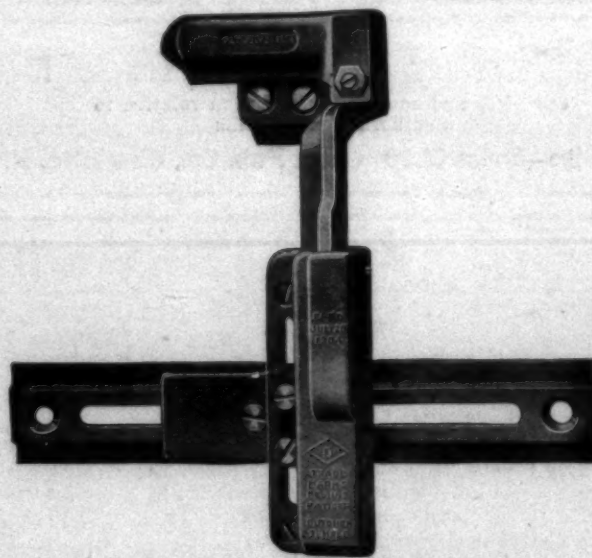
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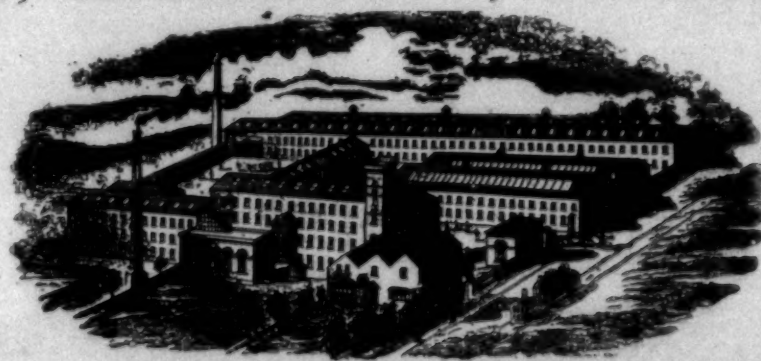
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Opinion of Supreme Court on Keating Child Labor Law

The decision of the Supreme Court in the child labor case has attracted widespread attention.

This case was listed as *W. C. Hammer, United States attorney for the western district of North Carolina, appellant, versus Roland H. Dagenhart and Reuben Dagenhart, minors, by Roland H. Dagenhart, their next friend*. It was appealed from the district court.

The opinion, in full, as rendered by Justice Day, reads:

"A bill was filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of North Carolina by a father in his own behalf and as next friend of his two minor sons, one under the age of 14 years and the other between the ages of 14 and 16 years, employees in a cotton mill at Charlotte, N. C., to enjoin the enforcement of the act of Congress intended to prevent interstate commerce in the products of child labor. 39 Stat. 675, ch. 432.

"The District Court held the act unconstitutional and entered a decree enjoining its enforcement. This first section of the act is in the margin. It reads:

"That no producer, manufacturer, or dealer shall ship or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce any article or commodity the product of any mine or quarry, situated in the United States, in which within 30 days prior to the time of the removal of such product therefrom children under the age of 16 years have been employed or permitted to work, or any article or commodity the product of any mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment, situated in the United States, in which within 30 days prior to the time of the removal of such product therefrom children under the age of 14 years have been employed or permitted to work, or any article or the ages of 14 and 16 years have been employed or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day, or more than six days in any week, or after the hour of 7 o'clock postmeridian, or before the hour of 6 o'clock antemeridian."

"Other sections of the act contain provisions for its enforcement and prescribe penalties for its violation.

"The attack upon the act rests upon three propositions: First: It is not a regulation of interstate and foreign commerce; second: It con-

travenes the tenth amendment to the constitution; third: It conflicts with the fifth amendment to the constitution.

"The controlling question for decision is: Is it within the authority of Congress in regulating commerce among the states to prohibit the transportation in interstate commerce of manufactured goods, the product of a factory in which, within 30 days prior to their removal therefrom, children under the age of 14 have been employed or permitted to work, or children between the ages of 14 and 16 years have been employed or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day, or more than six days in any week, or after the hour of 7 o'clock p. m., or before the hour of 6 o'clock a. m.?"

"The power essential to the passage of this act, the government contends, is found in the commerce clause of the constitution which authorizes Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the states.

"In *Gibbons vs. Ogden*, 9 Wheaton 1, Chief Justice Marshall, speaking for this court, and defining the extent and nature of the commerce power, said, 'It is the power to regulate, that is to prescribe the rule by which commerce is to be governed.' In other words, the power is one to control the means by which commerce is carried on, which is directly the contrary of the assumed right to forbid commerce from moving and thus destroying it as to particular commodities. But it is insisted that adjudged cases in this court establish the doctrine that the power to regulate given to Congress incidentally includes the authority to prohibit the movement of ordinary commodities and therefore that the subject is not open for discussion. The cases demonstrate the contrary. They rest upon the character of the particular subjects dealt with and the fact that the scope of governmental authority, state or national, possessed over them is such that the authority to prohibit is as to them but the exertion of the power to regulate.

"The first of these cases is *Champion v. Amase*, 188 U. S. 321, the so-called lottery case, in which it was held that Congress might pass a law having the effect to keep the channels of commerce free from use in the transportation tickets used in

the promotion of lottery schemes. In *Hipolite Egg Co. v. United States*, 220 U. S. 45, this court sustained the power of Congress to pass the pure food and drug act which prohibited the introduction into the states by means of interstate commerce of impure foods and drugs. In *Hoke v. United States*, 227 U. S. 308, this court sustained the constitutionality of the so-called 'white slave traffic act' whereby the transportation of a woman in interstate commerce for the purpose of prostitution was forbidden. In that case we said, having reference to the authority of Congress, under the regulatory power, to protect the channels of interstate commerce:

"If the facility of interstate transportation can be taken away from the demoralization of lotteries, the debasement of obscene literature, the contagion of diseased cattle or persons, the impurity of food and drugs, the like facility can be taken away from the systematic enticement to, and the enslavement in prostitution and debauchery of women, and, more insistently, of girls."

"In *Caminetti vs. United States*, 242 U. S. 470, we held that Congress might prohibit the transportation of women in interstate commerce for the purposes of debauchery and kindred purposes. In *Clark Distilling Co. vs. Western Maryland Railway Co.*, 242 U. S. 311, the power of Congress over the transportation of intoxicating liquors was sustained. In the course of the opinion it was said:

"The power conferred is to regulate, and the very terms of the grant would seem to repel the contention that only prohibition of movement in interstate commerce was embraced. And the cogency of this is manifest since if the doctrine were applied to those manifold and important subjects of interstate commerce as to which Congress from the beginning has regulated, not prohibited, the existence of government under the constitution would be no longer possible."

"And concluding the discussion which sustained the authority of the government to prohibit the transportation of liquor in interstate commerce, the court said:

"... the exceptional nature of the subject here regulated is the basis upon which the exceptional

power exerted must rest and affords no ground for any fear that such power may be constitutionally extended to things which it may not, consistently with the guarantees of the constitution, embrace."

"In each of these instances the use of interstate transportation was necessary to the accomplishment of harmful results. In other words, although the power over interstate transportation was to regulate, that could only be accomplished by prohibiting the use of the facilities of interstate commerce to effect the evil extended.

"This element is wanting in the present case. The thing intended to be accomplished by this statute is the denial of the facilities of interstate commerce to those manufacturers in the states who employ children within the prohibited ages. The act in its effect does not regulate transportation among the states, but aims to standardize the ages at which children may be employed in mining and manufacturing within the states. The goods shipped are of themselves harmless. The act permits them to be freely shipped after 30 days from the time of their removal from the factory. When offered for shipment, and before transportation begins, the labor of their production is over, and the mere fact that they were intended for interstate commerce transportation does not make their production subject to federal control under the commerce power.

"Commerce consists of intercourse and traffic... and includes the transportation of persons and property, as well as the purchase, sale and exchange of commodities." The making of goods and the mining of coal are not commerce, nor does the fact that these things are to be afterwards shipped, or used in interstate commerce, make their production a part thereof. *Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co. v. Yurkcis*, 238 S. S. 439.

"Over interstate transportation, or its incidents, the regulatory power of Congress is ample, but the production of articles, intended for interstate commerce, is a matter of local regulation. 'When the commerce begins is determined, not by the character of the commodity, nor by the intention of the owner to transfer it to another state for sale, nor

(Continued on Page 10.)

MORE CONGRATULATIONS

The Greenville Belting Company.

Greenville, S. C., June 6, 1918.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

I have note with a great deal of pleasure and interest the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court upholding Judge Boyd's decision on the unconstitutionality of the Owen-Keating Child Labor Law. I also wish to take this opportunity of extending my congratulations to you on the part you have played in winning this fight, and I am sure that the people throughout the textile, as well as other industries affected by this law are very grateful to you for your excellent work.

With best wishes and kindest personal regards, I am,
Sincerely yours,

M. C. Sanders.

Richmond Hosiery Mills.

Rossville, Ga., June 4, 1918.

Mr. David Clark,
Southern Cotton Manufacturers,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

I just received your telegram and wired you my congratulations. You did remarkably and I look forward to reading the decision in full.

With heartiest congratulations to you, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

Garnett Andrews.

Glenwood Cotton Mills.

Easley, S. C., June 5, 1918.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

I am writing to congratulate you on the splendid victory you won on last Monday in the Supreme Court. You deserve the lasting gratitude of every mill official and employee in the United States, for the splendid fight you made. It was a vicious law and the Supreme Court in declaring it unconstitutional did exactly right. With kind personal regards, I am,

Yours truly,

M. E. Garrison.

Southern Textile Association.

Newberry, S. C., June 5, 1918.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I have noted with pleasure the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the matter of the National Child Labor Law; and in behalf of the Southern Textile Association I want to express our appreciation of your efforts and influence before the North Carolina Courts and the Supreme Court in having this act declared unconstitutional.

Yours very truly,

J. M. Davis, President.

The Clover Cotton Mfg. Co.

Clover, S. C., June 4, 1918.

Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

I want to thank you for the firm stand you have taken in regard to

the Keating Child Labor Bill. I believe it is through your hard work and interest that the Supreme Court has found out true facts in regard to child labor in our mills. Every mill should show their appreciation to you in some way. Every family in our mill that has children between fourteen and sixteen are pleased to know they still have a right to direct their children and to know the Keating bill is not constitutional.

Wishing you success.

Sincerely,

T. J. McNeely, Supt.

Thrift Manufacturing Co.

Paw Creek, N. C., June 5, 1918.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

My Dear Mr. Clark:

Please accept my personal thanks for what you have done for the cotton mill hands of the South. It is due to your personal efforts the class legislation was declared unconstitutional and I am sure every cotton mill hand in this county will thank you for the great part you have done them.

I want to tell you that I have not heard of one of the mill boys that have not responded to the call of our country when they were called. No class of labor has been more loyal to their work and their country than our Southern cotton mill boys and I am sure we all will not be disappointed in them on the battlefield.

With kind personal regards I am,

Yours truly,

J. W. Kidd, Supt.

Kershaw Cotton Mills.

Kershaw, S. C., June 4, 1918.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

I extend to you my thanks for the part you have played in defeating the Keating-Owen Child Labor Law. I feel that you have been a dominant factor in its defeat, because of your untiring efforts in pushing it. You have placed a star in your crown. Again thanking you sincerely, I am,

Very truly,

J. M. Freeman,
Overseer of Weaving.

Kershaw Cotton Mills.

Kershaw, S. C., June 4, 1918.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,
Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

I see in this morning's Observer that the Supreme Court has declared the Federal Child Labor Law unconstitutional and I for one feel that it is as much or more through your untiring efforts that this trial case was so well outlined and gotten in shape for the Supreme Court; I certainly congratulate you and all the people interested in this case, over the way it was handled, and the final decision.

I feel that the working people and also the mills owe you a debt that we can never pay, except that you

will ever have our best support and best wishes in your work, whatever that may be.

For the past two weeks, I have devoted most of my time in the Red Cross drive and now I expect to make a drive for the Southern Textile Bulletin.

With best wishes and again thanking you for your noble work in the cause of right and justice, I am,

Very sincerely,

S. G. Dover, Supt.

American Spinning Company

Greenville, S. C., June 10, 1918.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

We wish to congratulate you upon the out-turn of the Keating-Owen Child Labor Law.

Yours truly,

Jas. H. Morgan, Jr., Asst. Sec.

Pelzer Manufacturing Company

Pelzer, S. C., June 10, 1918.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I have been absent from home and take this first opportunity on returning today to write and congratulate you on the success attending your efforts, and that of others, in having the Supreme Court of the United States declare the Child Labor Law unconstitutional. You are entitled to the thanks of many thousands.

Yours truly,

s/h Ellison A. Smyth, President.

The Cotton Manufacturer's Association of South Carolina

Spartanburg, S. C., June 10, 1918.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

My dear Mr. Clark:

Please pardon my delay in expressing to you my appreciation of the great work that you have done in defeating the Keating Child Labor Bill. Your efforts in this matter have been very great, but you have accomplished a wonderful work for the cotton mill industry throughout the South.

Very truly yours,

V. M. Montgomery.

Modena Cotton Mills.

Gastonia, N. C., June 8, 1918.

Mr. David Clark, Sec. & Treas.,
Ex. Com. Southern Cot. Mfgs.
Association,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

We wish to compliment you on the fight you made against the Keating Bill.

Very truly yours

Modena Cotton Mills,

J. O. White,

Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

Dacotah Cotton Mills.

Lexington, N. C., June 8, 1918.

Mr. David Clark, Sec. & Treas.,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

Think you have done a great thing for cotton manufacturing in-

terests of the South, and you deserve a great deal of credit, as you had a hard fight, with all odds against you, and I never thought that you would win out before the Supreme Courts.

With kindest regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

C. A. Hunt, Jr., Presl.

Gibson Manufacturing Co.

Concord, N. C., June 8, 1918.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

I must say you have worked faithfully on this and you have accomplished results. You know I was a "doubting Thomas." I never believed the Supreme Court would render such a decision as they did. While in my mind it was the only just decision they could render, still I didn't think it would ever come.

With best regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

E. C. Barnhardt.

Pickett Cotton Mills.

High Point, N. C., June 8, 1918.

Mr. David Clark, Sec. and Treas.
Executive Committee,
Southern Cotton Mfgs. Ass'n,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

We want to congratulate you very highly on your success regarding this Child Labor Law, which we feel was accomplished through your arduous and untiring efforts.

With kindest regards and best wishes, we are,

Very truly yours,

Pickett Cotton Mills, Inc.,
By R. H. Walker, Sec'y.

P. H. Hanes Knitting Co.

Winston-Salem, N. C.,
June 8, 1918.

Mr. David Clark, Sec. and Treas.,
Executive Committee,
Cotton Mfgs. Ass'n,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

We wish to express to the committee, in fact, to every one that had anything to do with the matter, our hearty appreciation of their efforts and the success attained as a result of the same.

Very truly yours,

P. H. Hanes Knitting Co.,
P. H. Hanes, Jr.,
Vice-Pres. and Treas.

Kinston Cotton Mills.

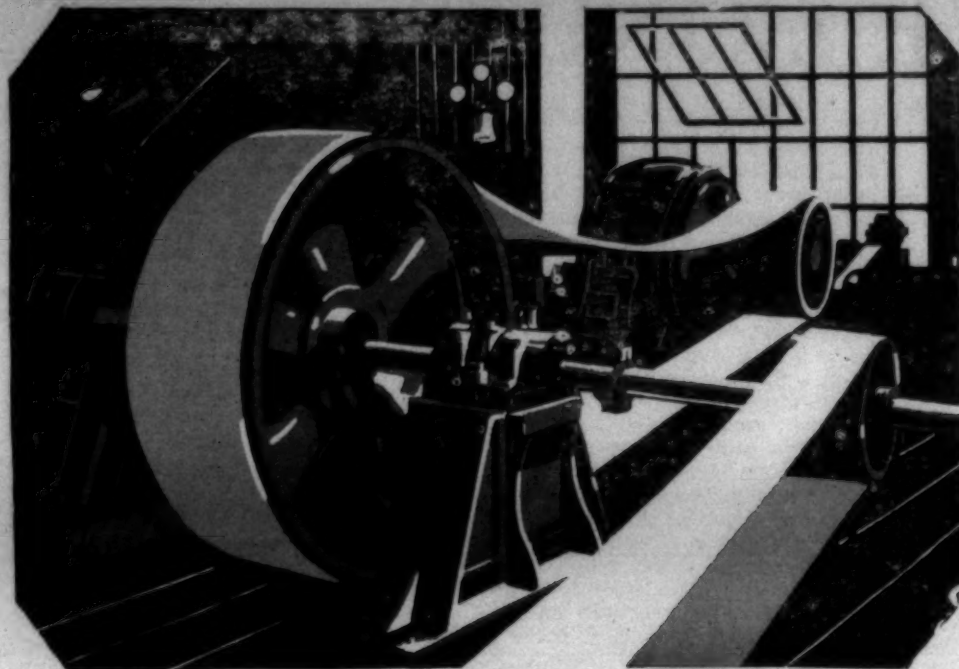
Kinston, N. C., June 8, 1918.

David Clark, Esq.,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

We wish to personally congratulate and thank you for what you have done in having this decision of Judge Boyd's confirmed. The effect of it is more far reaching than the mere matter of its relation to child labor in the mills. We consider it as a measure of getting back to the fundamentals and the recognition of States' rights. We think the bill, itself, was an injustice both to manufacturer and to labor, and was inspired and prompted and defended

(Continued on Page 8.)



War has placed an immense responsibility on the textile industry.

In this hour production must be constant and unfailing.

Today many of the leading textile mills depend on "Monarch" Leather Belting to deliver this service.

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

The Labor Problem.

June 1, 1918.

Textile Bulletin:

I noticed your editorial in regard to the help question, also the article in this week's paper on the same subject.

I have been in the mill business for nineteen years and there are three things I have noticed that do not seem to me to be good management:

1—Paying as little as one possibly can instead of paying what one can afford.

2—Trying to pay indirectly in various ways to keep help instead of directly, therefore fooling themselves as to price really paid and discouraging individual responsibility and self-respect.

3—Paying transportation and labor agents to dissatisfy other help and keep help roving and in turn causing the help one has to be dissatisfied.

In other business the men grow up with the company for years and make their homes near their work. In the mill business the help are always changing. The overseers, superintendents and managers change as much as the ordinary help. The superintendent and overseers complain about their help leaving, and in the same conversation they will tell you that they are thinking of making a change, as some one has offered them a little more, or they think they should get more money on their present job. The manager, be he overseer, superintendent or manager, has what, I think, is the wrong idea in regard to their help. You talk with them and you will hear them say: "Well I am fortunate in having John Smith for he learned here and has a home and is a member of the church and lodges of our town and he would not move, therefore, we need not raise him yet." Now the rule is that a man gets what they think will keep him, and if baseball, lodges, churches, Y. M. C. A., free insurance, free lunches, free house rent, cheap wood, their homes, etc., is an incentive to keep them, then they will do so and pay less. We see old men

leave and a new one, probably less competent, come from another mill, usually for more money. The only time one gets anything is when it is forced from the average manager. The men one has are never as good as one at the other mill, and the other job is the best job, seems to be the mistaken idea of the manager as well as the help. I think if the mills will stop trying to father their help and pay in wages all their business will permit and encourage the help to be more dependent on themselves, we will have a better set of help. How can we expect to train managers when we manage the affairs of our help for them and take the responsibility and training that experience gives from them. It is a wonder that we ever are able to train overseers from our organization. The system of housing, feeding and the various other things that are done to relieve the help of their responsibility has the effect of causing them to be less efficient. When this idea is carried out and men are encouraged to be responsible for their own welfare instead of being dependent on others to attend to their duties, they will be more reliable and we will have a different class of help.

Why not carry out the policy of paying all one can afford in proportion to the cost of living and the labor situation will take care of itself. I know men that would not buy a home for the reason that the manager probably would then consider them a fixture, and they would not get the same consideration that would be shown if they were likely to leave, and I am sorry to say there is a reason for the above opinion. If we all would carry out the above policy, we would draw to the mill more help and stop the roving of a large part of the mill people. I think of all the evils, the policy of sending to other mills for their help, is the worst, and after all we are robbing Peter to pay Paul. In the twelve years I have been overseer and superintendent, I have never been or sent anyone to another mill to hire their help.

Superintendent.

United States Is Now Largest Maker of Silk.

Washington.—The United States has become the silk manufacturing center of the world as a result of the war, which has stimulated the manufacture of silk here and in the far east at the expense of Europe.

A study of the silk industry, the first official inquiry of the kind, has just been completed by the tariff commission.

Japan continues to lead the world in the production of silk, while the United States, first among the nations in its manufacture, does not produce a single pound of material. France continues the chief European manufacturer of silk and the principal sources of American imports, Japan ranking second.

The annual requirements of the American silk industry are 20,000 tons of silk and silk-waste, 10,000 tons of cotton and other yarns, and 1,000 tons of metallic tin for weighing. Most striking of all the developments due to the war has been the expansion of the spun-silk industry. The government is requiring vast amounts of coarse silk cloth, made from silk noil, for making powder bags for the big guns.

Many finer varieties of silk manufacturers are not made in this country or else are manufactured in very small quantities. Switzerland supplies practically all of the silk bolting cloth needed by the flour millers of the world. Hatter's plush, from which is made men's silk hats, comes from France. Silk lace, silk netting, silk embroideries, veils and veiling, ribbons and handkerchief material largely are imported. In all other branches of the industry, even fine wearing apparel and velvets, the imports are relatively small compared to the total consumption.

Habutae, of which silk handkerchiefs are made, soft smooth plain woven fabric of pure silk, is the largest single item of silk brought from abroad. It has been a Japanese specialty for more than 1,000 years.

Artificial horse hair is made of silk in coarse single filaments. Artificial silk is made in fine filaments,

which must be combined before use.

Some silk filament is so fine it measures 3,000,000 yards, or about 1,700 miles, to the pound.

Textile Department—North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.

At the graduating exercises of the above college it was announced that the Students' Medal awarded by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers to textile schools that complied with the requirements of the association or this medal, was awarded to Mr. B. D. Glenn, Greensboro, N. C., he having the highest proficiency in his work for four years.

The textile department which is the Textile School of North Carolina is the only textile school in the South to be awarded the medal.

There were five graduates of this textile school, four having entered military service and one in the mill work. The college, which comprises various engineering departments, had forty-nine graduates, forty-five of whom entered some form of military service.

At the commencement exercises a service flag containing 849 stars was presented to the college from the alumni by the major of one of the battalions and was accepted on behalf of the college by an alumnus of the college, Lieutenant Governor Gardner.

State College men have entered all branches of military service as will be seen by the following list:

Lieutenants colonel	1
Majors	7
Captains	29
First lieutenants	61
Second lieutenants	93
Lieutenants, rank not given.....	24
Sergeants	40
Corporals	27
Privates, rank not given.....	435
Aviators, rank not given.....	64
Aviation lieutenants.....	12
Navy	43
Navy officers	7
Marine Corps	5
Marine Corps captains.....	1
Total	849

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127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Special Report on Commercial Bribery

Federal Trade Commission,
Washington.
To the Congress of the United
States:

Pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (f), section 6, of the Federal Trade Commission act, the Federal Trade Commission submits the following to Congress for its consideration:

The commission has made considerable investigation of bribery of employees of customers as a method of securing trade.

The commission has found that commercial bribery of employees is a prevalent and common practice in many industries. These bribes take the form of commissions for alleged services, of money and gratuities and entertainments of various sorts, and of loans—all intended to influence such employees in the choice of materials.

It is evident that this inexcusable added cost is finally passed on to the consumer.

Bribery is criminal per se. The Federal Trade Commission has no criminal jurisdiction. It treats the practice as an unfair method of competition. In dealing with commercial bribery, as an unfair method of competition, the commission is entirely limited to dealing with one side, to wit, the giving side, and has no power to reach the receiver, who is also guilty.

The practice is one which has been condemned alike by business men, legislatures, and courts, including among the business men those who have finally resorted to it in self-defense in competing with less scrupulous rivals or in selling to concerns whose employees have extorted commissions under threats to destroy or disapprove goods submitted to them for test.

How prevalent the practice is and how great the need of legislation seems to be is illustrated by the statement of one man of prominence in an industry who welcomed the proceedings of the commission destined to destroy the practice with this statement:

"From an experience of 30 years in the industry I don't believe that there is a single house in it that has not had to pay bribes to hold old business or to obtain new business. Bribery is inherently dishonest and tends to dishonesty and is unfair to competitors and customers, and I don't believe it ever will be stopped until made a crime by the United States Government."

How thoroughly insidious this practice has become may be illustrated by two experiences of representatives of the commission. In one case an employee frankly stated that he was "entitled to 10 per cent and anyone who demands more is a grafter." Another was so fully imbued with the justice of his claim that he desired the representative of the commission to assist him in enforcing the collection of an unpaid so-called commission.

Corrupt employees having the power to spoil and disapprove materials have been able to bid one salesman against another, until in many cases they have extorted se-

cret commissions, so called, as large as 20 per cent of the value of the goods sold.

Fourteen States have statutes striking at the practice, and yet it tends to grow. When competition crosses State lines State statutes with respect to trade practices are not actively enforced.

Justice Lurton, when on the Circuit Court of Appeals, aptly referred to the conflict created by this practice between duty and interest as "utterly vicious, unspeakably pernicious, and an unmixed evil." Lord Russell, of Killowen, who was largely responsible for the passage of English legislation prohibiting this practice, expressed the opinion that "these corrupt bargains were malignant cankers," and that "it was a system dishonest to the fair trader" and "dishonest to the fair employer."

The commission feels that the stamping out of commercial bribery is one necessary step to the preservation of free, open, and fair competition, and to that end respectfully urges that new legislation should prohibit not only the giving and offering, but the acceptance and solicitation of any gift or other consideration by an employee as an inducement or reward for doing any act in relation to his employer's affairs or business or for showing or forbearing to show favor or disfavor to any person in relation to his principal's or employers' affairs or business.

In order to prevent a resort to a common method of corruption it is recommended that the law should also prohibit the giving of any such gifts or other considerations to members of the agent's or em-

ployee's family, or to any other person for his use or benefit, direct or indirect.

The facts disclosed by the commission's investigation lead to the conclusion that present laws are not fully effective. While the practice is clearly per se an unfair method of competition, and while the commission is acting and proposes to continue to act under the Federal Trade Commission act as to cases brought to its attention, yet because of the secret nature of the conspiracies, which are for the mutual advantage of all the parties engaging in it, it is believed that a strong Federal enactment against the practice, striking at each person participating, both givers and recipients, coupled perhaps with immunity to the first informant, may aid greatly in stamping out the vicious practice.

For the reasons stated, and others, the need for action by Congress seems apparent. It seems also that Congress has sufficient power to strike at the entire practice, inasmuch as Congress has power not only to prohibit such transactions in interstate commerce, but under the Minnesota rate and Shreveport cases has power to remove any obstruction which may prevent or hamper shipments in interstate commerce. To illustrate: If a company doing business solely within one State resorts through its agents to this vicious method of competition it will surely hamper, if not make it impossible, for a manufacturer of another State seeking to compete honestly to make any sales into such State except by resorting to like vicious and unfair practices. Congress undoubtedly has the power to remove such obstruction from the path of the interstate competitor.

It is useless to discuss the origin

of the practice. It is sufficient to know that it exists generally and appears to be spreading. The mere suggestion shows that it must engulf even those honestly inclined if they desire to maintain their commercial life in any industry where such practices prevail. It should also be noted that the practice appears to have been most general on the part of concerns in introducing the goods and wares of German firms. Among such concerns and their salesmen the evidence is that the practice is recognized as a legitimate method of competition.

The commission therefore respectfully recommends that Congress consider the enactment in the public interest as an aid to the preservation of fair and free competition, a sufficient law striking at the unjustifiable and vicious practices of commercial bribery; and that such a law be so comprehensive as to strike at each person participating in any such transactions. Respectfully submitted.

William B. Colver,
John Franklin Fort,
Victor Murdock,
Commissioners.

Washington, May 15, 1918.

Three Cheers For the Irish.

Passing through a military hospital, a distinguished visitor noticed a private in one of the Irish regiments who had been terribly injured.

To the orderly the visitor said: "That's a bad case. What are you going to do with him?"

"He's going back, sir!" replied the orderly.

"Going back!" said the visitor in surprised tones.

"Yes," said the orderly. "He thinks he knows who done it."—Tit-Bits.

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Cotton Bale
Scale

(Note brackets on side
of platform for attach-
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More Congratulations

(Continued from Page 4.)

by labor agitators and sentimentalists. We believe that the best thought from the Supreme Court Bench was brought out in the consideration of this, and we feel that the entire country is to be congratulated in this decision. We hope it will have a decided effect that will be lasting.

Again thanking you for your splendid presentation and the persistency in pressing the matter of a final conclusion before the highest tribunal, we are,

Yours truly,
Kinston Cotton Mills,
J. F. Taylor,
Pres. and Treas.

Lawrence S. Holt & Sons.
Burlington, N. C., June 8, 1918.
Mr. David Clark, Sec. and Treas.,
Southern Cotton Mfrs.,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

We want to congratulate those that had to do with the fight on the Child Labor Law on the final outcome, and remain,

Very truly,
Aurora Cotton Mills,
Per Eugene Holt.

James N. Williamson & Sons Co.
Burlington, N. C., June 8, 1918.
Mr. David Clark, Sec. and Treas.,
Executive Committee,
Southern Cotton Mfrs.,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

The writer feels that we should congratulate you and the balance of the committee on the success that we have met with in looking out for this child labor legislation.

Yours truly,
Jas. N. Williamson & Sons Co.,
Jas. N. Williamson, Jr.,
Pres. and Treas.

Fountain Cotton Mill.

Tarboro, N. C., June 8, 1918.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

Allow me to congratulate you for the efforts you have put forth in defeating the Keating Child Labor Bill. I feel sure had you not persisted in your efforts the bill would have stood and to you and the Textile Bulletin, the manufacturers owe a debt of gratitude.

Yours very truly,
T. W. Harvey, Supt.

William P. Bynum, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Greensboro, N. C., June 8, 1918.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

My Dear Sir:

I am very greatly gratified at the decision of the Court. I believe it to be correct. It was a pleasure to have been associated with you in the preparation of the case. Your intelligent interest and assistance aided us all very much.

With kindest regards I remain,
Yours very truly,
Wm. P. Bynum.

Anniston Manufacturing Co.

Anniston, Ala., June 10, 1918.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Please allow me to congratulate you on your editorial in last week's Bulletin in regard to the Child Labor Law. Reading your editorial it made me want to holler "Three cheers for the Bulletin." Surely this decision of the Supreme Court was a God-sent blessing to the cotton mill people of the South. And surely they never had a better friend than you.

I have worked in the cotton mills of four Southern States, and I am proud to say that I believe the cotton mill people are the happiest people in the U. S. A. I only wish that your grand paper could be in every cotton mill man's home in the South.

Yours very respectfully,

Richard L. West,
Overseer of Finishing and Shipping.

Durham Cotton Manufacturing Co.

East Durham, N. C.,

June 10, 1918.

Mr. David Clark, Sec. and Treas.,
Ex. Com. Sou. Cotton Mfrs.,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

We wish to congratulate you upon the outcome of your untiring efforts to defeat the Keating Child Labor Law.

Very Truly,

J. Harper Erwin,
Sec. and Treas.

Social Circle Cotton Mills.

Social Circle, Ga.

David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I want to extend my congratulations to you on the successful outcome of the fight on the Keating Child Labor Law, for it was due to your personal efforts mainly that this law has been annulled, and we all owe you a debt of gratitude.

With personal regards, I beg to remain,
Cordially yours,

R. Sweeney,
Supt.

Poulan Cotton Mills.

Moultrie, Ga., June 10, 1918.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

I was out practically all of last week, consequently did not get opportunity to write you and express to you congratulations on the decision of the Supreme Court on the Keating Bill.

You certainly did lots of hard work on this, and if it had not been for you, it would have been difficult to have had this case carried up. Everyone who believes in State rights is under many obligations to you for what you have done.

With kindest regards and best wishes I am,

Sincerely yours,

W. J. Vereen.

(Continued on page 25.)

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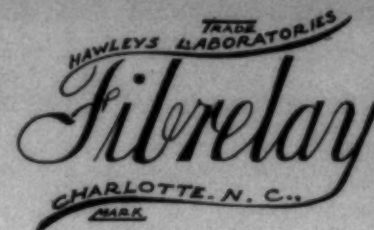
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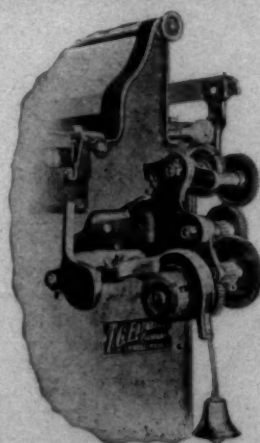
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That's the day we sign up.

That's the day we tell Uncle Sam just how hard we want to win this war. That's the day our government has officially set for us to purchase War Savings Stamps.

On June 28th every man, woman and child in the United States will be called upon to pledge his or her full quota of War Savings Stamp purchases for 1918.

You will be expected to pledge the **full** amount that you can afford—no more—but by the same token, no less.

In every state, county, city, town and village the War Savings Committees are preparing for this big patriotic rally of June 28th. Unless you have already bought War Savings Stamps to the \$1,000 limit, get busy with paper and pencil and figure out the utmost you can do.

Remember this. You take no chances when you go the limit on War Savings Stamps. They are the best and safest investment in the world. They pay you 4% interest compounded quar-

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Uncle Sam is asking hundreds of thousands of men to **give** their lives to their country. He is asking you only to **lend** your money.

What are **you** lending?

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Opinion of Supreme Court.

(Continued from page 3.)

by his preparation of it for transportation, but by its actual delivery to a common carrier for transportation, or the actual commencement of its transfer to another state." (Mr. Justice Jackson in *In re Green*, 52 Fed. 113.) This principle has been recognized often in this court. *Coe vs. Errol*, 116 U. S. 517; *Vacon vs. Illinois*, 227 U. S. 504, and cases cited. If it were otherwise, all manufactures intended for interstate shipment would be brought under federal control to the practical exclusion of the authority of the states, a result certainly not contemplated by the framers of the constitution when they vested in Congress the authority to regulate commerce among the states. *Kidd vs. Pearson*, 128 U. S. 1, 21.

"It is further contended that the authority of Congress may be exerted to control interstate commerce in the shipment of child-made goods because of the effect of the circulation of such goods in other states where the evil of this class of labor has been recognized by local legislation and the right to thus employ child labor has been more rigorously restrained than in the state of production. In other words, that the unfair competition, thus engendered, may be controlled by closing the channels of interstate commerce to manufacturers in those states where the local laws do not meet what Congress deems to be the more just standard of other states.

"There is no power vested in Congress to require the states to exercise their police power so as to prevent possible unfair competition. Many causes may co-operate to give one state, by reason of local laws or conditions, an economic advantage over others. The commerce clause was not intended to give to Congress a general authority to equalize such conditions. In some of the states laws have been passed fixing minimum wages for women, in others the local law regulates the hours of labor of women in various employments. Business done in such states may be at an economic disadvantage when compared with states which have no such regulations; surely, this fact does not give Congress the power to deny transportation in interstate commerce to those who carry on business where the hours of labor and the rate of compensation for women have not been fixed by a standard in use in other states and approved by Congress.

"The grant of power to Congress over the subject of interstate commerce was to enable it to regulate such commerce, and not to give it authority to control the states in their exercise of the police power over local trade and manufacture.

"The grant of authority over a purely federal matter was not intended to destroy the local power always existing and carefully reserved to the states in the tenth amendment to the constitution.

"Police regulations relating to the internal trade and affairs of the states have been uniformly recognized as within such control. 'This,' said this Court in *United States vs.*

Dewitt, 9 Wall, 41, 45, 'has been so frequently declared by this court, results so obviously from the terms of the Constitution, and has been so fully explained and supported on former occasions, that we think it unnecessary to enter again upon the discussion.' See *Keller vs. United States*, 213 U. S. 138, 144, 145, 146. *Cooley's Constitutional Limitations*, 7th Ed. p. 11.

"In the judgment which established the broad power of Congress over interstate commerce, Chief Justice Marshall said (9 Wheaton 203): 'They (inspection laws) cut upon the subject before it becomes an article of foreign commerce, or of foreign commerce, or of commerce among the states, and prepare it for that purpose. They form a portion of that immense mass of legislation, which embraces everything within the territory of a state, not surrendered to the general government; all of which can be most advantageously exercised by the states themselves. Inspection laws, quarantine laws, health laws of every description, as well as laws for regulating the internal commerce of a state, and those which respect turnpike roads, and those which respect pike roads, ferries, etc., are component parts of this mass.'

"And in *Dartmouth College vs. Woodward*, 4 Wheaton 518, 629, the same great judge said:

"That the framers of the Constitution did not intend to restrain the states in the regulation of their civil institutions, adopted for internal government, and that the instrument they have given us is not to be so construed may be admitted."

"That there should be limitations upon the right to employ children in mines and factories in the interest of their own and the public welfare all will admit. That such employment is generally deemed to require regulation is shown by the fact that the brief of counsel states that every state in the union has a law upon the subject, limiting the right to thus employ children. In North Carolina, the state wherein is located the factory in which the employment was had in the present case, no child under 12 years of age is permitted to work.

"It may be desirable that such laws be uniform, but our Federal government is one of enumerated powers; 'this principle,' declared Chief Justice Marshall in *McCulloch v. Maryland*, 4 Wheat. 316, 'is universally admitted.'

"A statute must be judged by its natural and reasonable effect. *Collins v. New Hampshire*, 171 U. S. 30, 33, 34. The control by Congress over interstate commerce cannot authorize the exercise of authority not entrusted to it by the Constitution. *Pipe Line Case*, 234 U. S. 548, 560. The maintenance of the authority of the states over matters purely local is as essential to the preservation of our institutions as is the conservation of the supremacy of the federal power in all matters entrusted to the nation by the federal Constitution.

"In interpreting the Constitution it must never be forgotten that the nation is made up of states to which

(Continued on page 12.)



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Yours very truly,
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Name of Mill.....

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..... Superintendent

..... Carder

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..... Weaver

..... Cloth Room

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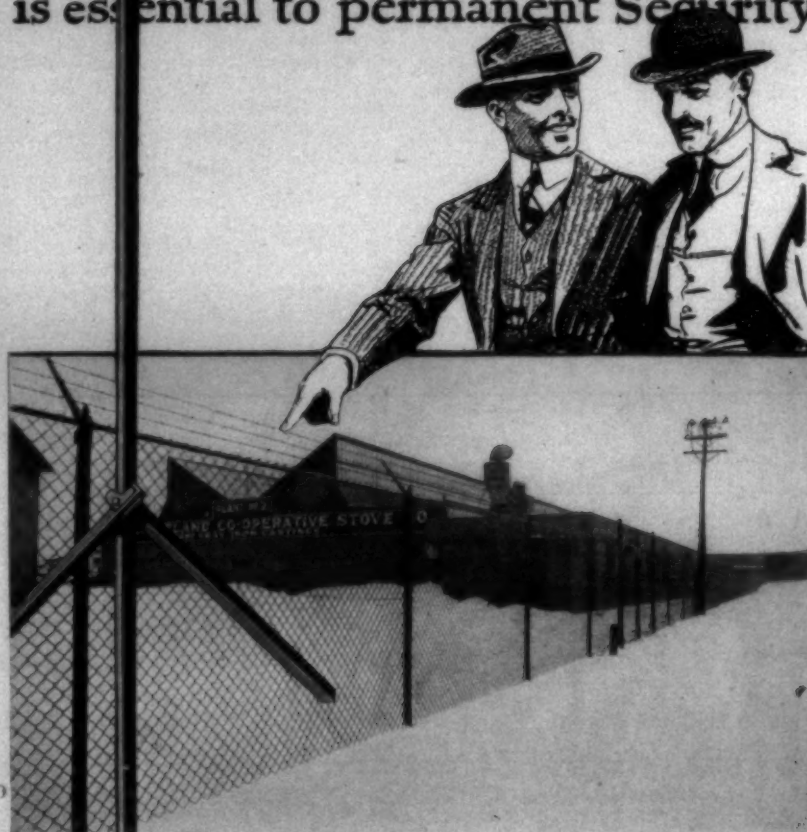
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Opinion of Supreme Court

(Continued from page 10.)

are entrusted the powers of local government. And to them and to the people the powers not expressly delegated to the national government are reserved. *Lane County v. Oregon*, 7 Wall. 71, 76. The power of the state to regulate their purely internal affairs by such laws as seem wise to the local authority is inherent and has never been surrendered to the general government. *New York v. Miln*, 11 Peters, 102, 139; *Slaughter House Cases*, 16 Wall. 36, 63; *Kill v. Pearson*, supra. To sustain this statute would not be in our judgment a recognition of the lawful exertion of congressional authority over interstate commerce, but would sanction an invasion by the federal power of the control of a matter purely local in its character, and over which no authority has been delegated to Congress in conferring the power to regulate commerce among the states.

"We have neither authority nor disposition to question the motives of Congress in enacting this legislation. The purposes intended must be attained consistently with constitutional limitations and not by an invasion of the powers of the states. This court has no more important function than that which devolves upon it the obligation to preserve inviolate the constitutional limitations upon the exercise of authority federal and state to the end that each may continue to discharge harmoniously with the other, the duties entrusted to it by the Constitution.

"In our view the necessary effect of this act is, by means of a prohibition against the movement in interstate commerce of ordinary commercial commodities to regulate the hours of labor of children in factories and mines within the states, a purely state authority. Thus the act in a two-fold sense is repugnant to the Constitution. It not only transcends the authority delegated to Congress over commerce but also exerts a power as to a purely local matter to which the federal authority does not extend. The far reaching result of upholding the act cannot be more plainly indicated than by pointing out that if Congress can thus regulate matters entrusted to local authority by prohibition of the movement of commodities in interstate commerce, all freedom of commerce will be at an end, and the power of the states over local matters may be eliminated, and thus our system of government be practically destroyed.

"For these reasons we hold that this law exceeds the constitutional authority of Congress. It follows that the decree of the district court must be affirmed."

Dissenting Opinion.

The dissenting opinion, by Mr. Justice Holmes, reads:

"The single question in this case is whether Congress has power to prohibit the shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of any product of a cotton mill situated in the United States, in which within 30 days before the removal of the product children under 14 years have been

employed, or children between 14 and 16 have been employed more than eight hours in a day, or more than six days in any week, or between seven in the evening and six in the morning. The objection urged against the power is that the states have exclusive control over their methods of production and that Congress cannot meddle with them, and taking the proposition in the sense of direct intermeddling I agree to it and suppose that no one denies it. But if an act is within the powers specifically conferred upon Congress, it seems to me that it is not made any less constitutional because of the indirect effects that it may have, however obvious it may be that it will have those effects, and that we are not at liberty upon such grounds to hold it void.

"The first step in my argument is to make plain that no one is likely to dispute—that the statute in question is within the power expressly given to Congress if considered only as to its immediate effects and that if invalid it is so only upon some collateral ground. The statute confines itself to prohibiting the carriage of certain goods in interstate or foreign commerce. Congress is given power to regulate such commerce in unqualified terms. It would not be argued today that the power to regulate does not include the power to prohibit. Regulation means the prohibition of something, and when interstate commerce is the matter to be regulated I cannot doubt that the regulation may prohibit any part of such commerce that Congress sees fit to forbid. At all events it is established by the *Lottery Case* and others that have followed it that a law is not beyond the regulative power of Congress merely because it prohibits certain transportation out and out. *Champion v. Ames*, 188 U. S. 321, 359, et seq. So I repeat that this statute in its immediate operation is clearly within the Congress' constitutional power.

"The question then is narrowed to whether the exercise of its otherwise constitutional power by Congress can be pronounced unconstitutional because of its possible reaction upon the conduct of the states in a matter upon which I have admitted that they are free from direct control. I should have thought that that matter had been disposed of so fully as to leave no room for doubt. I should have thought if this court had made it clear that the power to regulate commerce and other constitutional powers could not be cut down or qualified by the fact that it might interfere with the carrying out of the domestic policy of any state.

"The manufacture of oleomargarine is as much a matter of state regulation as the manufacture of cotton cloth. Congress levied a tax upon the compound when colored so as to resemble butter that was so great as obviously to prohibit the manufacture and sale. In a very elaborate discussion the present chief justice excluded any inquiry into the purpose of an act which apart from that purpose was within the power of Congress. *McCray vs. United States*, 195 U. S. 27. Freed,

239 U. S. 325, 329; *Brolan vs. United States*, 236 U. S. 216, 217; *Butterfield vs. Stranahan*, 192 U. S. 470. Fifty years ago a tax on state banks, the obvious purpose and actual effect of which was to drive them, or at least their circulation out of existence, was sustained, although the result was one that Congress had no constitutional power to require. The court made short work of the argument as to the purpose of the act. 'The judicial cannot prescribe to the legislative departments of the government limitations upon the exercise of its acknowledged powers.' *Veazie Bank vs. Fenno*, 8 Wall. 533. So it well might have been argued that the corporation tax was intended under the guise of a revenue measure to secure a control not otherwise belonging to Congress, but the tax was sustained, and the objection so far as noticed was disposed of by citing *McCray vs. United States*, *Flint vs. Stone Tracy Co.*, 220 U. S. 107. And to come to cases upon interstate commerce notwithstanding *United States vs. E. C. Knight Co.*, 156 U. S. 1, the *Sherman act* has been made an instrument for the breaking up of combination in restraint of trade and monopolies, using the power to regulate commerce as a foothold, but not proceeding because that commerce was the end actually in mind. The objection that the control of the states over production was interfered with was argued again and again but always in vain. *Standard Oil Co. vs. United States*, 221 U. S. 1, 68, 69; *United States vs. American Tobacco Co.*, 221 U. S. 106, 184. *Hoke vs. United States*, 227 U. S. 308, 321, 322. See finally and especially *Seven Cases of Eckman's Alternative vs. United States*, 239 U. S. 510, 514, 515.

"The pure food and drug act which was sustained in *Hipolite Egg Co. vs. United States*, 220 U. S. 45, with the intimation that 'no trade can be carried on between the states to which it (the power of Congress to regulate commerce) does not extend,' 57, applies not merely to articles that the changing opinions of the time condemn as intrinsically harmful but to others innocent in themselves, simply on the ground that the order for them was induced by a preliminary fraud, *Weeks vs. United States*, 245 U. S. 618. It does not matter whether the supposed evil precedes or follows the transportation. It is enough that in the opinion of Congress the transportation encourages the evil. I may add that in the cases on the so-called *White Slave act* it was established that the means adopted by Congress as convenient to the exercise of its power might have the character of police regulations. *Hoke vs. United States*, 227 U. S. 308, 323. *Caminetti vs. United States*, 242 U. S. 100, 103, is quoted with seeming approval to the effect that 'a subject matter which has been confided exclusively to Congress by the Constitution is not within the jurisdiction of the police power of the state unless placed there by congressional action.' I see no reason for that proposition not applying here.

"The notion that prohibition is any less prohibition when applied to things now thought evil I do not

understand. But if there is any matter upon which civilized countries have agreed—far more unanimously than they have with regard to intoxicants and some other matters over which this country is now emotionally aroused—it is the evil of premature and excessive child labor. I should have thought that if we were to introduce our own moral conceptions where in my opinion they do not belong, this was preeminently a case for upholding the exercise of all its powers by the United States.

"But I had thought that the propriety of the exercise of a power admitted to exist in some cases was for the consideration of Congress alone and that this court always had disavowed the right to intrude its judgment upon questions of policy or morals. It is not for this court to pronounce when prohibition is necessary to regulation if it ever may be necessary—to say that it is permissible as against strong drink but not as against the product of ruined lives.

"The act does not meddle with anything belonging to the states. They may regulate their internal affairs and their domestic commerce as they like. But when they seek to send their products across the state line they are no longer within their rights. If there were no Constitution and no Congress their power to cross the line would depend upon their neighbors. Under the Constitution such commerce belongs not to the states but to Congress to regulate. It may carry out its views of public policy whatever indirect effect they may have upon the activities of the states. Instead of being encountered by a prohibitive tariff at her boundaries the state encounters the public policy of the United States which it is for Congress to express. The public policy of the United States is shaped with a view to the benefit of the nation as a whole. If, as has been the case within the memory of men still living, a state should take a different view of the propriety of sustaining a lottery from that which generally prevails, I cannot believe that the fact would require a different decision from that reached in *Champion vs. Ames*. Yet in that case it would be said with quite as much force as in this that Congress was attempting to intermeddle with the state's domestic affairs. The national welfare as understood by Congress may require a different attitude within its sphere from that of some self-seeking state. It seems to me entirely constitutional for Congress to enforce its understanding by all the means at its command."

Mr. Justice McKenna, Mr. Justice Brandeis and Mr. Justice Clarke concur in this opinion.

What It Is.

"What is memory, father?" asked a boy.

"Memory, my son," answered the father, "is that tired, despairing feeling which starts over you when you listen to a friend's original stories."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

Georgia Industries.

H. M. Stanley, commissioner of commerce and labor, in his sixth annual report, shows that Georgia is in a splendid condition industrially and ranks well with the other States of the Union in industrial enterprises. There were in Georgia at the close of 1917 one hundred and forty-one cotton mills, two silk mills, five woollen mills, seventeen knitting mills and six mills that knit and spin. They are capitalized at \$60,513,980.76, used 414,249,967 pounds of cotton, wool, yarn and shoddy and produced sheeting, duck, drills, woolen goods, including towels, laprobes, twines, hose and knit underwear, to the value of \$147,405,432.33. Their total capital and investment is \$163,436,963.79. The output increased for 1917 over 1916 approximately 53 1-5 per cent. There were in operation 2,448,260 producing and 298,144 twister spindles and 46,058 looms during 1917. The mills operated 7,690 cards, 479 sewing machines, 4,218 knitting machines, 619 looping machines and 1,110 ribbing machines. Of these mills, 21 bleach, 24 dye and 21 finish. Water furnishes the power for 27, steam for 97 and electricity for 72 textile mills. It is observed that a gratifying increase in output is shown, especially in view of the shortage of textile workers as well as other classes of labor.

A total of 42,011 employees were continuously given employment in the textile mills throughout the year, of whom 24,860 were males and 17,151 females. The officers and

clerks received in wages \$2,193,490.46, while the operatives received \$18,577,577.44, a total of \$20,771,068.90 paid in wages.

There were 58 mills allied to textile mills producing clothing, pants, overalls, shirts and garments for women and children, also such specialties as awnings, tents, mattresses, etc., capitalized at \$2,050,000, expending \$3,915,600. They operated 1,380 sewing machines and employed 1,900 wage-earners. The principal power for this class of manufacturers is electricity.

Following the Text.

Johnnie's history class was studying an important period in history and it was Johnnie's turn to recite.

"Johnnie, who was the king at this time?" asked the teacher.

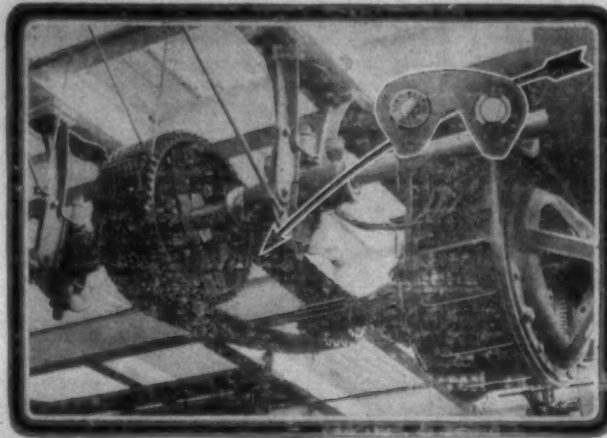
He answered: "Louis the cross-eyed."

"Why, Johnnie, where did you learn that?" she asked.

"Right here in the book," he answered, and showed her the paragraph where the name was printed: "Louis XI."—Ex.

Powerful Pump.

Your heart is a very busy organ. While you breathe once it beats four times. At each beat it sends four pounds of blood through your veins and arteries. The weight of the circulating blood is twenty-nine pounds. When you run your legs and the other parts of your body need more blood, so your heart must pump faster.—Popular Science Monthly.

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EAGLE FINISHING is specially manufactured to cover a wide range of fluidities to meet the needs of all classes of weaves.

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Corn Products Refining Co.,

New York

Southern Office

Greenville, South Carolina

Starch

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1918

Motion to Rehear.

On June 10th Solicitor General John W. Davis made a motion to rehear the Keating Child Labor Case.

Such a motion was usual and to be expected and should the United States Supreme Court remain the same, it will amount to nothing more than a formality.

There is a slight danger, however, due to the fact that on June 10th the Court adjourned until October and should one of the judges who decided the law unconstitutional die before the October term and be replaced by a man who would vote with the other side they might grant the motion to rehear and might eventually reverse the former decision.

Had the Court not been on the eve of adjournment they would have promptly voted not to rehear but our opponents took advantage of the fact that there is to be four months' adjournment and are gambling on the death of one of the judges who voted with us.

There is of course an equal chance that one of the judges who voted against us will die and there is no assurance that the new judge who may be appointed will be against us.

There is, however, no reason to be alarmed as chances are overwhelmingly with us and it would be very unusual for the Court to agree to rehear.

Child Labor Decision Generally Approved.

The press of this country and particularly such strong papers as the New York Times have very generally expressed their approval of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Federal Child Labor Case.

For years the tendency of the Court decisions has been towards elimination of States' rights and of centralizing all power in the Federal Government and this decision is heralded as notice by the Supreme Court that centralization has gone far enough and that States' rights must be protected.

Those who come from Washington, D. C., state that there has been a remarkable change of opinion in the capital city and that the decision has been very favorably received.

Possibly the disclosure that the Keating Law was only the entering wedge for far more radical legislation had something to do with the change of sentiment.

Members of Congress admitted last week that the following bills had already been drawn and were ready for introduction in case the Keating Law had been held valid:

(1) To prohibit interstate shipment of any goods made by persons who worked more than 8 hours.

(2) To prohibit interstate shipment of any goods made by women under 18 years of age.

(3) To prohibit interstate shipment of any goods made by persons who did not belong to labor unions.

All of these laws would have eventually passed Congress and would have been constitutional had the Child Labor Law been held constitutional.

The decision on the Keating Law was the most important and far-reaching that has been rendered in many years and we are proud of the part that we played in securing same.

A Conscientious Objector.

It being necessary to raise \$4,500 to complete the payment of the attorneys who won the Keating Child Labor Law contest, letters were sent first to the cotton mills of North Carolina and with few exceptions they responded promptly. The following is correspondence with one of the few slackers:

N. C., June 8, 1918.
Mr. David Clark, Secretary,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

Yours of 7th received and as I was one of the few who did not oppose the Child Labor Law, but rather favored it, I cannot conscientiously subscribe to any fund to fight it or for having fought it.

Yours very truly,

_____ Mills,
_____ Prest.
Charlotte, N. C., June 10, 1918.
_____ Prest.
_____ Mills,
_____ N. C.

Dear Sir:

We note that you cannot conscientiously assist in paying the attorneys who won this decision and we therefore assume that your conscientious objection will not permit you to take advantage of this decision and employ children in accordance with the laws of North Carolina. Of course you could not conscientiously benefit by anything which your conscience would not permit you to pay for.

Yours very truly,
Executive Committee of Southern
Cotton Manufacturers.
DC/r David Clark, Sec. & Treas.

Addition of Program of Southern Textile Association.

The program committee announces that R. P. Bassett, fuel engineer of McNaughton Manufacturing Company of Maryville, Tenn., will read a paper at the Wrightsville meeting on "Conservation of Coal."

Mr. Bassett is considered to be an expert in his line and will be able to give many valuable ideas relative to coal economy.

It is a patriotic duty of every cotton mill to reduce its fuel consumption and in order to assist them, Mr. Bassett consented to prepare the paper which will be based upon a wide experience.

From all accounts the Wrightsville meeting is going to be exceedingly well attended and the discussion of such subjects as "What Can the Mill Men Do to Help Win the War," "Solicitation of Labor" and "Coal Conservation" is going to make a meeting that is well worth attending.

Every superintendent, overseer and master mechanic should arrange, if possible, to be at Wrightsville, N. C., June 21st and 22nd.

A Dangerous Attack on Our Courts.

Senator Owen must know that Congress does not possess the power to prohibit the United States Supreme Court from declaring the Child Labor Act or any other statute unconstitutional. Our national government is a trinity consisting of the executive, the legislative and the judicial branches, each independent of the others. The United States Supreme Court, as the judicial branch, has power to construe statutes passed by the legislative branch, and pass upon their constitutionality. It also has authority to construe and interpret the Constitution and its amendments, and this power has not been questioned since the days of Chief Justice Marshall.

If Congress adopts the amendment to the Child Labor Act which Senator Owen has introduced, the United States Supreme Court will declare it to be unconstitutional at the earliest possible moment. If the American people desire to deprive the United States Supreme Court of power to decide the constitutionality of acts of Congress they should do so by amending the Constitution. A clash between Congress and the United States Supreme Court would be little short of civil war. The Court has power to enforce its decisions by the exercise of force. Senator Owen should take the constitutional course of introducing an amendment to the United States Constitution abolishing the United States Supreme Court, instead of adding to the Child Labor Act an amendment that is illegal and unconstitutional on its face.

If the American public thinks that Congress should have power to override all court decisions it can change the Constitution. The British Parliament has such power. If Congress passes the Owen amendment it will be resorting to lynch law in dealing with the court, instead of taking the proper legal and constitutional way. Most of the work of the United States Supreme Court arises from the slipshod drafting of laws passed by Congress and the state legislatures. Senator Owen cannot be called a statesman when he takes the wrong way in this fashion. Do we wish to see Congress browbeat courts and judges?—New York Commercial.

Personal News

V. B. Brannon has resigned as overseer of weaving at Central, S. C.

J. H. Goodroe has accepted position as superintendent of the Hawkinsville, Ga., Mills.

W. M. Johnson has resigned as overseer of spinning and carding at the Cochran (Ga.) Mills.

Bud Rye has been promoted from second hand in day run to night carder in Bibb Mill, Porterdales, Ga.

G. C. Sutton, of Fayetteville, has been selected by the Edenton (N. C.) Cotton Mills for overseer of twisting.

B. M. McGinnis has been transferred from night carder Bibb Mill to day carder at Osprey Mill, Porterdales, Ga.

E. C. Seymore, formerly engineer at Charleston, S. C., is now master mechanic at Fulton Cotton Mills, Athens, Ga.

L. H. Miller of Huntsville, Ala., is now assistant manager at Cedartown Cotton and Export Company, Cedartown, Ga.

Ben C. Southerland, formerly paymaster at the Brogon Mills, is taking training for war service at Clemson College.

R. H. Coney, formerly of St. George, S. C., has been elected president of the new Anderson (S. C.) Hosiery Mills.

W. E. Johnson has been promoted from second hand to overseer in card room No. 2, Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala.

J. J. Hand of Muscogee Mills, Columbus, Ga., is second hand in spinning No. 1, Bibb Manufacturing Co., Porterdales, Ga.

R. H. Coney, a former resident of St. George, S. C., has been elected president of the new Anderson Hosiery Mills in Anderson, S. C.

A. J. Morrison has resigned as master mechanic at the Victory Manufacturing Company, Fayetteville, N. C., to accept position with the Wilmington Ship Yards.

P. L. Lindsey of Greenville, S. C., has accepted the position of master mechanic at Covington Mills, Covington, Ga.

A. C. Giles has resigned as loom fixer at the Victory Mills, Fayetteville, N. C., to accept position with the Norfolk (Va.) Silk Mills.

W. C. Mercer of Hope Mills, N. C., has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Victory Manufacturing Company, Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. Stroupe has resigned as overseer of weaving at Jefferson (Ga.) Mills and accepted position as superintendent of the Lavonia (Ga.) Mills.

J. C. Vaughn has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Royal Mills, Charleston, S. C., and is now with the Santee Mills, Orangeburg, S. C.

A. L. Whetstone has resigned as superintendent of Lawrenceville (Ga.) Yarn Mills and will enter the moving picture business at Lawrenceville.

Craig has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at Central, S. C.

C. I. Pounds has removed from Social Circle, Ga., to Jefferson Mills, Jefferson, Ga., where he has taken his former position as overseer of the cloth room.

J. R. Tolar, president of the Tolar, Hart & Holt Mills, Fayetteville, N. C., who recently went as a field secretary in the Y. M. C. A. service, has landed in France.

G. C. Dilling has resigned as master mechanic at the Rabill Manufacturing Company, Selma, Ala., to accept a position with the Monarch Foundry and Machine Company at Hillsboro, Texas.

J. Locke Everett, secretary and treasurer of the Iceomlee Cotton Mills, Monroe, N. C., has made application for overseas duty in the Y. M. C. A. work. Mr. Everett is above the draft age, but is anxious to serve his country. He applied for admission into the officers training camp at Fort Oglethorpe last year, but was turned down on account of a slight lameness of the foot.

Rev. W. T. Tate, a former weaver in the Cliffside Mills; but now a Baptist minister living at Greenville, S. C., came back to his old home last week, and conducted a successful revival which resulted in 30 additions to the Cliffside Baptist church.

C. M. Callahan has resigned his position as overseer of carding at Highland Mills, High Point, N. C., and is now overseer of carding at Dacotah Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C.

W. R. Nash, who ran a section in the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, for several years, has joined the colors and is now stationed with his company at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C.

R. F. Revson, of Atlanta, Ga., previously in charge of a large chemical laboratory in Savannah, Ga., is now representing H. A. Metz & Co., Inc., in Charlotte, N. C., agents for Consolidated Color & Chemical Company and the Central Dyestuffs & Chemical Company of Newark, N. J.

J. W. Jolly has resigned his position as superintendent of Gate City Mills which he had held for 11 years and accepted position as superintendent of the Lawrenceville (Ga.) Yarn Mills.

D. R. Hinkle has resigned as superintendent of the Cedartown Cotton and Export Company mill at Cedartown, Ga., and accepted position as supervising textile inspector with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.

Benjamin S. Cottrell, associated for a number of years with the G. M. Parks Co., Fitchburg, Mass., in their sales department, has entered the government service in the quartermaster's department cotton goods production branch with headquarters at Washington. Mr. Cottrell was formerly Southern agent for G. M. Parks Co., with headquarters in Charlotte. G. M. Parks Co.'s service flag now carries 23 stars.

ALBANY GREASE

Celebrates its 50th anniversary. During the past half century Albany Grease has always given textile mills a lubrication service of the highest type. It has proven its efficiency and economy in lubricating cards, combers, drawing frames, looms, spinners, twist-ers, line shafting, motors, etc., in many mills. Write for samples.

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPANY

708-10 Washington St., New York



Holt Williamson Mills

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. D. Campbell.....Superintendent
Gurney Leonard.....Carder
G. C. Sutton.....Spin'g and Twist'g
W. C. Boone.....Dyer
Charles Lucas.....Knitter
Will Murcie.....Master Mechanic
W. G. Campbell.....Night Carder

Highland Park Mfg. Co., North Charlotte

B. J. Dobbins.....Superintendent
W. O. Stowe.....Carder
J. S. Osborne.....Spinner
C. N. Harper.....Weaver
C. F. Paxton.....Dyer
V. P. Helms.....Master Mechanic
L. A. Patterson.....Chief Engineer

Weldon Cotton Mfg. Co.

Weldon, N. C.

John H. Wilson.....Superintendent
J. M. Whitehead.....Carder
W. F. Hux.....Spinner
Henry Carliles.....Master Mechanic

Victor-Monaghan Mills.

J. C. Montjoy.....Superintendent
B. E. Hunt.....Carder
Lem Moss.....Spinner
J. C. Cudd.....Weaver
R. C. Simpson.....Cloth Room
J. L. Smith.....Engineer and M. M.

Sapona Cotton Mills. Cedar Falls, N. C.

C. L. Hutcheson.....Superintendent
R. C. Curtis.....Carder
W. P. Hall.....Spinner
W. T. Wrenn.....Weaver
James Allred.....Master Mechanic

Glencoe Cotton Mills. Columbia, S. C.

H. L. Gobbel.....Superintendent
John W. Ingle.....Spinner
M. H. McLendon.....Carder
L. A. Jackson.....Master Mechanic

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Works: Harrison, New Jersey Nyack, New York

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**Amacid Chrome Colors
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Sulphur Colors**

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Victoria Blue B**

New England Office:
87 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Southern Office:
Danville, Virginia

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Goldsboro, N. C.—A branch plant is to be built here by the Durham (N. C.) Hosiery Mills.

Athens, Ala.—Electric lights are being installed in the village of the Fulton Cotton Mills here.

Coal Creek, Tenn.—Magnet Knitting Mills of Clinton, Tenn., will organize a \$50,000 company to establish a hosiery knitting mill at Coal Creek.

Hogansville, Ga.—The Hogansville Manufacturing Company have just completed about 50 new houses. Each house is equipped with electric lights, water and bath.

Monroe, Ga.—The Walton Cotton Mill has about completed installing the new Draper looms. They threw out the old style loom for Draper looms. They are changing from steam to electric drive.

Lenoir, N. C.—The Steel Cotton Mills of Lenoir, N. C., have been chartered with a capital of \$250,000, authorized, and \$3,000 subscribed. Incorporators: V. D. Guire and others. To do a general cotton manufacturing business.

Cheraw, S. C.—M. B. Smith, L. M. Evans, G. W. Duvall and associates have now decided to organize a \$75,000 company to build a hosiery knitting mill which will be equipped with 100 knitting machines and employ 50 operatives.

Huntsville, Ala.—The Huntsville Knitting Company is having the inside of the mill painted. They are digging some deep wells to furnish the mill with drinking water. A new dye house has been built and new deliveries of drawing will be installed.

Wendell, N. C.—The Wendell Spinning Company, Wendell, N. C., has been chartered with a capital, \$75,000, authorized, and \$50,000 subscribed. Incorporators: Joseph Erwin Gant, of Altamahaw, Kenneth Gant, of Neuse, and John G. Grant of Burlington.

Huntsville, Ala.—The West Huntsville Cotton Mill has just installed septic tanks and a number of improvements around the mill are planned. They have recently installed two Foster winders, eight spinning frames and two cards.

Petersburg, Va.—The Matoaca Cotton Mills, Inc., last week had its charter amended at the hands of Virginia State Corporation Commission by which the capital stock is increased from \$50,000 to \$200,000. The object is to enlarge the capacity and output of the Matoaca factory.

Hope Mills, N. C.—The Rockfish Mills, Inc., are adding 1,248 spindles to their present equipment of 14,000

spindles. The new machinery, it is understood, is to be operated on 26s to 30s cone and tube yarns. The company also has 750 looms upon which it weaves madras, chevots, and other cotton dress goods.

Sanford, N. C.—A charter has been granted to the Hearne Manufacturing Company, with authorized capital of \$50,000 and paid-in capital of \$4,000, for the purpose of manufacturing cotton mill loom shuttles and other mill supplies. The incorporators are J. H. Hearne, C. L. Williams and W. B. Williams.

Mobile, Ala.—Consumers Dyewood Products Company, capitalized at \$300,000, will establish a plant for manufacture of dyes; company will bring dyewood logs from its own forests in Haiti and ship its product to Obex Company, Marietta. O. G. A. Leville, Marietta, is president and general manager.

Cuero, Texas.—The Guadalupe Valley Cotton Mills have been busy lately overhauling their plant and

replacing some of the old looms with new and more modern ones. The mills are being operated on a night and day shift, manufacturing ducks for the Government. It is stated that improvements being made will cost about \$150,000. About 200 looms are in operation, as well as 8,000 spindles.

Fieldale, Va.—Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills Company of Spray, N. C., controlled by Marshall Field & Company of Chicago, is having plans and specifications for two mill buildings prepared by Frank P. Sheldon & Sons of Providence, R. I. One of these will be a one-story 1,300 x 250 foot weave shed and the other a 1,300 x 150 foot four-story spinning mill, both of concrete and steel construction. These buildings will be a part of the \$2,000,000 development which the Carolina management has undertaken for a complete mill plant and village. The first unit is to be for 75,000 spindles and accompanying looms, while the ultimate plan is to have 200,000 spindles with the accompanying looms.

Roanoke Rapids, N. C.—Work is progressing rapidly on the new mill being erected by the Roanoke Mills Company, midway between Roanoke Rapids and Rosemary. The new building, which will be ready for machinery in a short while is of one-story construction, 540 feet long and 450 feet wide. A. L. Bain, superintendent of the Roanoke Mills Company, will also have charge of the new mill. The mill management is also erecting a hospital building for the exclusive use of its employees, any or all of whom will receive free treatment from competent physicians and nurses, when ill.

Community Nurse Accepts Overseas Duty.

Alebarle, N. C.—Miss Iber Dye, community welfare nurse for the Efrid Manufacturing Company, Alebarle, N. C., has offered her services to the government for foreign work, has been accepted and will shortly sail for France. A farewell party was given Miss Dye by Mrs. S. D. Bennett, wife of the superintendent of the Efrid Manufacturing Company, one night last week.

Lloyd Cotton Mills Sold for \$60,000.

Gastonia, N. C.—A deal was consummated this week whereby A. E. Woltz, Lucio Lloyd and associates sold the Lloyd Cotton Mills near here to T. M. McEntire, of Gastonia, R. M. Brannon, representing Turner Halsey & Co., of New York. The consideration is given as \$60,000. This mill has 3,200 spindles and manufactures coarse yarns. Under the previous management it has been quite prosperous. Mr. McEntire is to be president and general manager, Mr. Brannon vice president and treasurer, and Mr. Stroud secretary and assistant treasurer.

Will Seek to Utilize Low Grades of Cotton.

Washington.—It has been announced that the department of agriculture has taken up with the war industries board the question of the utilization of the low grades of cotton of which a large surplus is accumulating. This low grade cotton is piling up because the ordinary outlets for it are closed by the war, and because cotton of higher grades is being used by manufacturers, particularly on government contracts, when cotton of lower grades might be used satisfactorily instead.

Admired Kaiser Bill's Kultur.

Lumberton.—J. E. Stubbs, of St. Pauls, was bound over to the federal court by United States Commissioner E. M. Johnson on the charge of making seditious remarks. His bond was fixed at \$500, which he made.

Two witnesses testified that they had heard Stubbs say the United States Government was rotten; that Germany would whip and he would

E. S. DRAPER

Landscape Architect and City Planner

506 Trust Building, Charlotte, N. C.

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- Improving Old Mill Villages
- Beautifying Mill Grounds and Mill Villages



Clean Quality and Extra Service

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With skilled workmen and careful selection of Leather in our manufacturing department, if given a chance, we can prove to you what CLEAN QUALITY AND EXTRA SERVICE means.

For repairs or trouble work our experienced belt men are at your disposal, no matter what belt you use.

Charlotte Leather Belting Company

CHARLOTTE

CHICAGO

be glad to see her whip the whole "shooting match," as he would rather live under German rule than under "Woodie's" (referring to President Wilson). Stubbs is yard foreman at the St. Pauls Cotton Mills and is a native of Bladen county. He did not go on the stand.

Southern Men on Price Fixing Committee.

Charlotte, N. C.—The members of the special committee appointed to make price-fixing recommendations are Paymaster Hancock, of the Navy; J. W. Scott, chief of the textile section; Spencer Turner, chief of the cotton goods section; Stewart Cramer, Edwin S. Green, G. H. Miliken and Arthur J. Draper.

A Patriotic Young Lady.

The following item appeared in the Schoolfield Progress, published by the welfare workers of the Dan River and Riverside Cotton Mills:

One of our fine young women in Number 4 Mill was approached by her overseer the other day, with the request to contribute \$1.00 to the Red Cross. She quickly and positively replied, "No, I won't give a dollar." Her overseer said, "Wait a minute, let me explain to you." When the girl said, "Let me explain to you. I want to give one-half that I make this week." As her wages were \$18.00 for the week the overseer was glad that she was the second person he had asked to give, for her example had a good effect in the room where she worked and subscriptions were fine. The same young lady subscribed for \$200 worth of Liberty Bonds in the last campaign.

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE

What shuttle you put into the looms has a great deal to do in determining

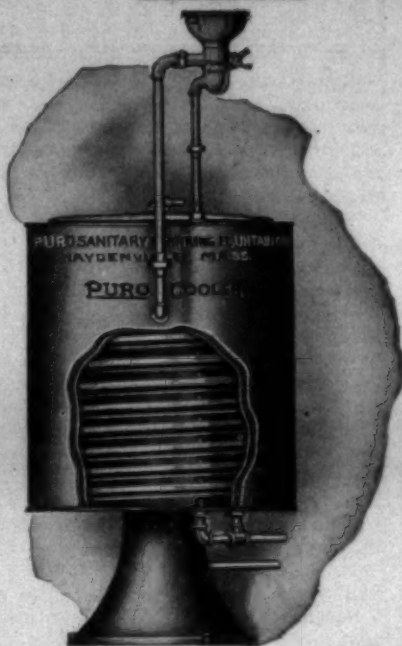
the percentage of production—and quality of cloth that comes out

"Reshuttle with Shambows"



Address
SHAMBOW SHUTTLE CO.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.

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THE PERFECTION IN
ICE COOLING TANKS

40 Ft. Coil Pipe
Capacity 100 lbs. Ice.

Locking Cover with Rubber
Gasket

AIR TIGHT TANK—NO
WASTE

and Cannot be Used for a
Refrigerator

With the Only Genuinely
Sanitary Drinking Fountain

IT PAYS TO GET
THE BEST

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.,
Haydenville, Mass.

Southern Agent
E. S. Player, Greenville, S. C.

He Maims as Many Men as the Kaiser—

Old fashioned set
screws have no place
in the modern shop.
Throw these little
devils out of your
plant.



Allen Safety Set Screws Make Shops Safe for the Workers



They have no projecting heads and are flush with the surface when screwed into place. They put an end to all troubles of broken heads and drilling or chipping out mushroomed screws.

"Allen" Screws are made from high test steel bars. All sizes from 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. furnished.

We'll gladly send you free samples which you can put to any strength test you want—the test will convince you that while you may have seen screws that looked like Allen Screws, you have never seen any with their strength and pressure resisting qualities.

Write for Circular No. 10 and free samples.

The Allen Mfg. Co., 135 Sheldon St., Hartford, Conn.
People's Life Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 173 Princess St., Manchester, Eng.

"LEATHEROID" SEAMLESS ROVING CANS



Cars, Boxes, Barrels
and Superior Mill Re-
ceptacles sold by
Southern Mill Sup-
ply Houses.

Write us direct for
newest catalog.

Leatheroid
Sales Co.

1024 Filbert Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

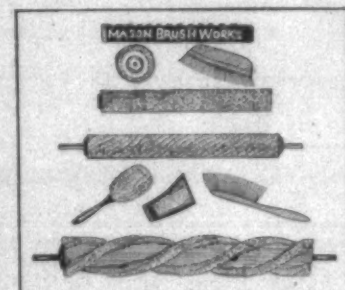
Selling Agents for the
ROGERS FIBRE CO.
Successors to
Leatheroid Mfg. Co.

MORSE SILENT CHAINS
Efficient—Durable

Morse Chain Company
ITHACA, N. Y.

Southern Agent
Geo. W. Pritchett Greensboro, N. C.

All kinds of MILL BRUSHES



MASON BRUSH WORKS
Worcester, Mass.



DAVID BROWN CO.

Successors to
WELD BOBBIN AND SPOOL COMPANY

LAWRENCE, MASS., U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles

For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting
and Carpet Mills

We make a specialty of

Hand Threading and Draper Shuttles
Enameled Bobbins and all kinds of
Bobbins and Spools with Brass or Tin
Re-inforcements with English Finish.

Write for quotations.



AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

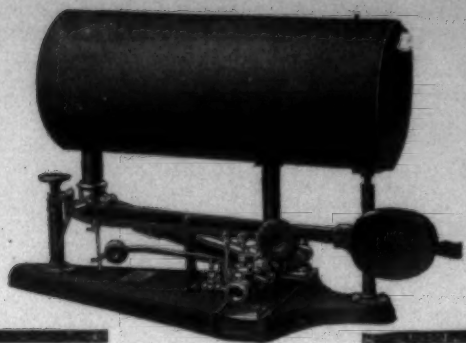
WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING

COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Empire Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA



Increase YOUR Production 5 to 50%

Textile users of the Morehead Back-to-Boiler System inform us that from the moment of its installation in connection with their boilers, they noticed a marked increase in efficiency of their steam heated machines and apparatus.

In some textile mills production has been speeded up as high as 50% through use of the Morehead System. If the Morehead System doesn't increase your production speed that much, you may be reasonably sure that it will increase it a good deal more than 5%, the LOWEST percentage of increase reported. Try to realize what such an increase will total at the end of a year in profits.

The Morehead System doesn't merely rid your steam lines and coils of every drop of condensation as fast as it accumulates—it rushes that piping hot condensation back to the boiler at as high as 390 degrees Fahrenheit. By using the condensation as pure HOT feed water it enables you to make a saving in coal averaging 20%.

Every day that you fail to take advantage of the Morehead System, you are literally losing money. The Morehead System will soon pay for itself—in some textile plants it pays for itself every 90 days. Write for details.

Morehead Mfg. Company

DEPARTMENT T. B.

DETROIT, Michigan, U. S. A.

Morehead
Back to Boiler
SYSTEM

America Must Advertise to Beat the Germans.

By W. O. Ruthreford, Vice-President of the Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, in Advertising News.

Advertising and advertising effort, sales and sales effort, are just as much a part of our economic fabric as the growing of wheat or potatoes or the manufacture of articles of daily use.

What happened in England is peculiarly instructive. August, 1914, was characterized as the worst trade panic England ever saw. Advertising in the London dailies dropped to less than half the July figures. The public stopped buying and began to hoard money. People wore their shoes to shreds. It was expected there would be unemployment on the widest scale, and a huge fund was collected to feed the poor, but this fund was never needed.

What did England do? She called together her advertising men and made it plain that the industries had to be kept alive. This gospel brought advertising back to its pre-war level.

"That which keeps our business going today," said Selfridge, London's biggest merchant, "is the four-teen and a half million pounds a week of our national pay roll. It comes out of the bank on Friday, goes over the retailer's counter on Saturday and back into the banks on Monday.

"If advertisers wouldn't advertise, people wouldn't spend, and this would mean that this great sum would be impeded, business would slacken and national prosperity would suffer."

We may well search out the fundamental considerations involved in our business life, and after making a thorough study of economics of the situation I submit the following nine declarations as being fundamental to our business life:

1.—Since only 1 per cent of every trade dollar is spent in advertising, our entire national advertising budget cannot, even of itself, be considered extravagance.

2.—Advertising speeds up production and reduces the selling expense, thereby making the cost to the user less than would otherwise be the case.

3.—The quickest way to help Germany win the war is to close up shop, fail to provide labor, and restrict the circulation of money.

4.—We have recently learned the value of the expression, "In time of peace prepare for war." We have yet to learn that advertising during the war prepares for the commercial war after the military activities are over.

5.—America's industrial greatness is due largely to advertising, and failure to advertise, even for a temporary period, will drag our institutions downward.

6.—Advertising gives us national unity and oneness of purpose. It institutionizes America. Without it we lose the value of the world's greatest trade-mark—"U. S. A."

7.—Unless we support the press by our advertising, newspapers and magazines will suspend publication

and our national life will soon flow as stagnantly as it does in the veins of a Mongolian peasant.

8.—The man who under fire abandons his trade-mark or allows his business to shift for itself is a business slacker who is helping the enemy to win.

9.—Just as you need the farmer to grow grain, the engineer to make airplanes, the chemist to make ammunition, we need the advertising man and the salesman to keep the wheels of our industries turning faster than those of any other nation.

"Khaki" Means Earth Color.

Khaki (pronounced with the accent on the second syllable) is an East Indian word meaning dust color, or earth color. In the dry season in India the fields and vegetation turn brown and the roads are heavy with dust which, carried by the winds, soon covers the foliage of trees and shrubbery.

"In the earlier days of the British occupation of India the British troops wore white cotton or duck uniforms in the hot weather of the dry season," writes Colonel D. Williams, in Army and Navy Uniforms, "but these stood out so plainly against the prevailing dust color of the roads and surrounding country as to make their wearers distinct targets for the bushwhacking snipers of the enemy tribesmen.

"Learning from bitter experience the necessity for making themselves less conspicuous, the soldiers dipped their uniforms in muddy pools and streams to give them the same color as the background against which they must appear. This showed good results in reducing the casualty lists, and dust-colored or khaki uniforms gradually replaced the white uniforms with colored trimmings for summer service, and later for the same reason a similar color was adopted for the winter field or fighting uniforms of the British army."

Drys Get a Recruit.

A keen temperance advocate was addressing a meeting on his pet subject. "I should like," he declared, "to take every bottle of wine and every bottle of beer and every bottle of spirits and sink them all to the bottom of the sea."

A man at the back of the hall jumped up excitedly, shouting: "Hear, hear! Hear, hear!"

The lecturer paused in his remarks to beam delighted approval on the interrupter.

"Ah, my friend," he said, "I see you are a good teetotaler; a man made of the right stuff."

"Oh, no," said the man; "I am a diver."—Ex.

Really Much Better.

An old gentleman entered a country newspaper office and approaching the editor, said: "I want to get copies of your paper for a week back."

The editor replied: "Hadn't you better try porous plaster?"

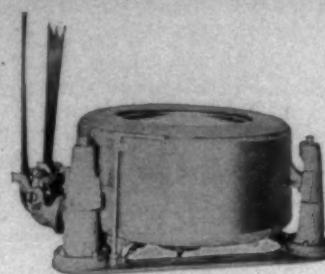
SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

TEXTILE SERVICE

FOR the convenience of our customers, we maintain in connection with our Charlotte office, a completely equipped shop, for the proper reclothing of Card Flats and Card Lickerins. Skilled experts are in charge and we invite you to avail yourselves of this service. A stock of card clothing constantly on hand enables us to supply all requirements promptly.

We are especially anxious that all our cards either Newton or Lowell pattern give satisfactory service and upon request will send expert to inspect cards and make such recommendations as may be necessary to put them in the very best possible shape.

ROGERS W. DAVIS, Southern Agent
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



LINK TYPE OPEN TOP
BASKETS 48 AND 60 INCHES
ONE OF

Tolhurst EXTRACTORS FOR TEXTILES

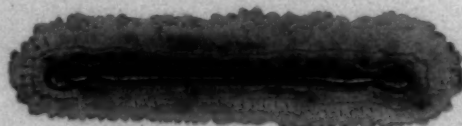
SPECIAL CATALOG

Tolhurst Machine Works
Troy, N. Y.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE
FRED H. WHITE, Realty Building
Charlotte, N. C.

Bi-Lateral FIRE Hose Company

The Right Way



END VIEW BI-LATERAL HOSE FLATTENED

The Bi-Lateral construction absolutely prevents pin holes in the lining.

The rubber will never crack or leak, no matter how old the hose may be; it will last equal to the jacket.

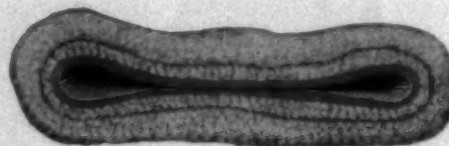
Bi-Lateral construction makes it the one hose for motor apparatus.

The most flexible hose constructed; more can be carried in a limited space.



We accomplish by a simple mechanical construction what hose manufacturers have tried for forty years to secure by compounds of rubber, and failed.

The Wrong Way



End view of hose of old construction flattened which soon ruins the rubber lining at the point of fold, by causing the rubber to crease and crack, before the hose is one-third worn out.

"Our Products Carry a Six Year Guaranty Against Leaks"

BI-LATERAL FIRE HOSE COMPANY

General Offices, CHICAGO, ILL.

Factory, AKRON, OHIO.

Address all Inquiries to

L. T. McDONNELL SALES CO., Whitney Central Bank Building, New Orleans, La.
EXCLUSIVE SOUTHERN AGENTS

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET "HOW TO JUDGE FIRE HOSE."

Lifting-Rod and Bushing for Spinning Frames.

William E. G. Robinson and James P. Toomey, of Charlotte, North Carolina, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lifting-Rods and Bushing for Ring-Spinning Frames, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and to the figures of reference marked thereon.

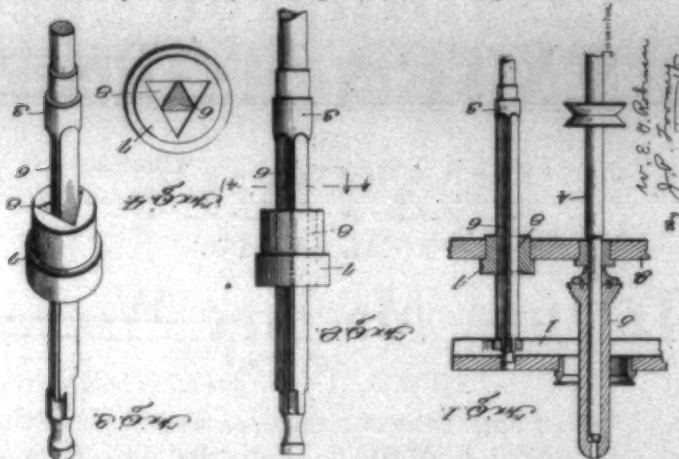
The invention relates to improvements in lifting-rods and bolsters for use on ring-spinning frames and twisters.

The objects of the invention are to so construct the lifting-rod and its bolster that friction between them will be materially lessened, sticking

prevent any turning or twisting of the lifter-rod 3, in its bushing 7, the longitudinal working edges 6 of the rod are flat instead of sharp; that is the apices of the triangles will be truncated or flattened and will be about an eighth of an inch wide where they engage the flat faces 8 of the bushing 7.

The invention is not restricted to the particular form of polygonal engaging surfaces between the lifting-rod and the bore of the bushing so long as the friction reducing means and lint clearance openings are produced and rotation of the rod in the bushing is prevented.

The term polygonal as used in the claims is therefore to be given the broadest interpretation.



of the rod in the bolster prevented and free passage of lint through the bolster permitted.

These objects are accomplished by the construction shown in the accompanying drawing:

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of a portion of a ring-spinning frame with our improved lifting-rod and bushing applied.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the lifting-rod and its bushing.

Fig. 3 is a perspective of the same, and

Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4-4, of Fig. 2.

1 designates the ring-rail; 2 the bolster-rail; 3, the lifter-rod and 4 the spindle carrying the bobbin 5.

The lifter-rod 3, is formed with a plurality of parallel longitudinal bearing edges 6, instead of being formed round as usual and in the specific form illustrated these edges 6, are produced by forming the rod 3 triangular in cross section.

7, designates the lifter-rod bushing the bore of which is formed many sided as indicated at 8; the bore being triangular in the specific form shown.

The bore of the bushing 7 is larger than the diameter of the rod 3, and the edges 6 of the rod engage the three flat walls 8 of the bushing 7, as shown in Fig. 4, so that three clearance openings are formed for the free passage of lint there-through. The spindle 3 has a plurality of very narrow bearing edges 6, as before stated, which greatly reduces the friction between the spindle and its bushing and also prevent sticking of the lifter-rod in the bushing which occurs where the engaging surfaces of the rod and bushing are round and close fitting. To

Athens, Ga.—The Southern Manufacturing Company are building a large new addition to No. 2 Mill. They will add carding and spinning machinery; also will add some looms in No. 1 Mill.

Dixie Cotton Mills.

LaGrange, Ga.

A. Culberson, Jr.....Superintendent
J. T. Reeves.....Carder
J. J. Edwards.....Spinner
H. T. Woodyard, Jr.

Spooling & Twisting

L. B. Reynolds.....Weaver
J. R. Sarge.....Cloth Room
J. E. Howell.....Master Mechanic

LaGrange Mills.

LaGrange, Ga.

J. A. Baugh, Jr.....Agent
F. B. Gardner.....Superintendent
M. T. Willis.....Carder
D. G. Reid.....Spinner
G. L. Norris.....Weaver
L. A. Sands.....Cloth Room
C. D. Scott.....Master Mechanic
J. W. Caldwell.....Yard Man

Monroe Cotton Mills.

Monroe, Ga.

J. W. Mears.....Superintendent
N. G. Mauney....Carder and Spinner
A. R. Meeks.....Weaver
J. W. McDonald.....Cloth Room
W. L. Duren.....Master Mechanic

Peerless Manufacturing Co.

Lowell, N. C.

P. P. Murphy.....Superintendent
Herbert H. Roberts.....Carder
C. C. Reid...Spin'g, Twist'g, Wind'g
Holland Willard...Master Mechanic

LUBRICATE TWISTER RINGS WITH



NON-FLUID OIL will not spatter from twister rings. It sticks to the rings like tallow, but is not so dirty and lubricates longer.

NON-FLUID OIL has the lubricating advantages of fluid oil but lasts longer and does not spatter on rings or rails. NON-FLUID OIL does not soften and spread on rails. And so when a thread breaks it does not pick up grease from rails and whip it against the bobbins nearest it, causing oil stains.

Make your work easier. Send for free testing samples of NON-FLUID OIL, and interesting descriptive matter.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.

165 Broadway, New York

Lewis W. Thomason, District Manager, Charlotte, N. C.

United Chemical Products Corporation



Importers, Exporters and Manufacturers

York and Colgate Streets, Jersey City, N. J.

SULPHUR COLORS

Acid Colors
Direct Colors
Basic Colors

Turkey Red Oil
U. C. Tallow, 98% fats
U. S. Special Size

Hosiery Softener

Soluble Oils, Textile Soaps, Gums, etc., for Weighting, Softening, Finishing and Waterproofing all Fabrics.

Write for Samples and Quotations

Southern Representative:

R. T. GRANT, 198 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

MONOPOLE OIL

U. S. Patent No. 861,397

Serial No. 367,303

A valuable and well known product.

In Dyeing cotton it gives penetration and evenness of color, together with brilliancy.

In Finishing it imparts the much appreciated "glovey" feel.

JACQUES WOLF & CO.

Manufacturing Chemists and Importers

Passaic, N. J.

BOSSON & LANE

Manufacturers

CASTOR OIL, SOLUBLE OIL, BLEACHING OIL, TURKEY RED OIL,
SNOWFLAKE, SOLUBLE GREASE
FLAXHORN, ALPHA SODA, OLEINE
B. & L. ANTI-CHLORINE, SOLUBLE WAX
BLEACHERS BLUE

Works and Office

Atlantic, Mass.

Red Cross Drive Kershaw Cotton Mills.

Nowhere in the country can be found a greater spirit of patriotism than at the Kershaw Cotton Mills. The operatives have subscribed heavily for the 3rd Liberty Loan Bonds and are buying Thrift Stamps also.

During the second drive for the Red Cross there was a meeting held in the Baptist church in which the superintendent, S. G. Dover, presided and after speeches from some of the best speakers in our midst, Mr. Dover began the real drive for the Red Cross subscriptions and there was a quick response and the greatest enthusiasm that had ever been seen here. The drive began with three cheers for the Red Cross and two young ladies dressed as Red Cross nurses carrying large Red Cross banners came marching down the aisles and there was several minutes' demonstration after which the subscriptions came in so fast and thick that it was next to impos-

sible for the secretary to take them as fast as they came in.

At times there was hardly a dry eye in the whole congregation and the drive ended up with a final subscription of \$744.25 or over \$5.00 to each operative working in this mill, and we now challenge any and all mills of the South to show a larger or as large subscription for the Red Cross.

This is one mill where the town people and mill people all work together for any good cause and there is the greatest good feeling at all times between them.

F. E. Tart.

Leather is scarce all over the world. There are not enough hides, and yet we are throwing away a vast number of skins which would make very good leather. Pigskin makes good saddles for race horses. It also makes good shoe leather—yet the stockyards of seven cities in the United States took the lives of 22,000,000 hogs last year and left the skins on the meat to bother those who have to cut it up.—Ex.

GARLAND**RAWHIDE LOOM PICKERS**

Are subjected to a most rigid inspection during every process in their manufacture and no picker which is not up to the standard is allowed to go out. It is for this reason that our pickers are always uniform in quality.



GARLAND MFG. CO. SACO, MAINE

**TAPE
DRIVES**

OUR TAPES ARE ENDORSED BY MACHINERY EXPERTS. They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior.

Write us.

Barber Manufacturing Co., Lowell, Mass.
SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS

**Anti-Ballooning and
Furtardo Thread Guides**

These thread guides prevent excessive ballooning and decrease breakage of ends on spinning frame. They decrease the work of spinners and enable each spinner to run more sides.

J. P. O'CONNELL

Crompton, - - - Rhode Island

**WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
DELIVERED TO YOUR HOME**

Tear Out—Fill In—Hand Letter—Carrier—or Mail to Post Office

TO THE LOCAL POSTMASTER:—Kindly have letter-carrier deliver to me on _____ for which I will pay on delivery:

(Date) **\$5. U. S. WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS at \$_____ each**
(State number wanted) (See prices below)

(State number wanted) **25c. U. S. THRIFT STAMPS at 25c. each.**

Name _____

Address _____



W. S. S. COST DURING 1918					
April	\$4.15	July	\$4.15	Oct.	\$4.21
May	4.16	Aug.	4.19	Nov.	4.22
June	4.17	Sept.	4.20	Dec.	4.23
W. S. S. WORTH \$5.00 JANUARY 1, 1923					

The Mark of
Sterling Value
in Electrical
Work.



Huntington &
Guerry
GREENVILLE
South Carolina

Poor Tempering Does It { Makes broken travel-
ers and cut threads.

U.S. RING TRAVELERS ARE Amos M. Bowen
UNIFORMLY TEMPERED Treasurer
Providence, R. I.

MATTHIAS OUSLEY, Southern Representative, Box 126, Greenville, S. C.

Norwood Mechanical Filters

Gravity and Pressure Types

Cleanse Water—Saves Losses—Sold with Guarantee

NORWOOD ENGINEERING COMPANY
Florence, Mass.

THE

**“NO-WASTE”
ROVING CAN**

Made of Seamless Hard Fibre

**Prevents Your Waste and
Broken Ends**

The “NO-WASTE” Seamless Roving cans have a reputation for quality and smoothness wherever roving cans are used. Practical experience has taught mill men in all sections of the country that ultimate economy can be achieved only with an equipment of “NO-WASTE” Seamless cans.

STANDARD FIBRE CO.

25 Miller Street

Somerville, Mass.



Cotton Goods

New York.—In the face of further conferences looking toward the fixing of prices on cotton goods there has been a steady demand on most all piece goods.

The cutting-up trade is said to be purchasing all the dress gingham sellers will book orders for. The same is true of fancy cotton piece goods despite the fact that there is no assurance of deliveries and all parties concerned doubt that other than a small percentage of normal purchases will be delivered. In addition there is the price fixing possibility for all descriptions of merchandise and the certainty of such a plan on constructions being purchased by the Government.

Buyers of shirtings, zephyrs, fancy cottons for spring and some of the staples used in the manufacturing trades have been placing orders for future delivery. In gray goods and sheeting markets buying is more restricted as mills are trying to adjust a limited production for the completion of orders in hand, and at the same time meet the growing Government requirements. Values are generally firm at the top.

The print cloth, sheeting, drills and twills met with fair inquiries and a reasonable good business was concluded, sellers report.

Sales by Southern mills for 64-60s 5.35 yard stock were reported at 18½ cents for delivery during the last quarter of the year. A few late summer shipments may be made at 18½ cents according to information circulated in the market.

There are said to be several quotations for most grades of sheetings, depending on the section of the country the merchandise was manufactured and on the size of the lots owned by sellers. For 56-60s, 4.00 yard most sellers ask 24 cents but buyers by shopping around are picking up this size at ½ cent under that price.

Satins are fairly active at present, 64-72s, 37½ inch 5.25 stock is selling at 21 and 21½ cents. Most purchasers hold out for the lower figure it is claimed.

The Government is calling for more goods for fabric underwear, Ex.

toweling, duck of many kinds, and aviation supplies. It is understood that the large orders recently allotted among the denim mills will not represent the maximum requirements, although 75 per cent of the possible output has been contracted for. Sales of print cloths are of a moderate character, buyers showing a disposition to purchase lower counts than the government is using. Cotton lining fabrics have been in better demand than for some time and drills not required in government work have been selling more freely.

Wage advances from 15 to 17½ per cent became effective at Fall River and New Bedford during the week, and Southern manufacturers have been relieved of some part of their difficulties arising from the enforcement of the child labor law, through a favorable decision in the Supreme Court. Textile mills are rarely able to maintain more than 85 per cent of the equipment in full operation.

Cotton goods prices prevailing at the close of the week were as follows: Print cloths, 28-inch, 64x64s, 14 cents; 64x60s, 13½ cents; 38½ inch, 64x64s, 19½ cents; brown sheetings, Southern standards, 28 cents; denims, 2.20s, Southern, 37½ cents; tickings, 8-ounce, 45 cents; staple gingham, 22½ cents; prints, 22 cents; dress gingham, 32½ cents.

Blissful Ignorance.

It was during the nerve-racking period of waiting for the signal to attack that a seasoned old sergeant noticed a young soldier fresh from home visibly affected by the nearness of the coming fight. His face was pale, his teeth chattering and his knees tried to touch each other. It was sheer nervousness, but the sergeant thought it was sheer funk. "Tompkins," he whispered, "is it trembling you are for your dirty skin?"

"No, no, sergeant," said he, making a brave attempt to still his limbs. "I'm trembling for the Germans; they don't know I'm here."

T. HOLT HAYWOOD DEPARTMENT

FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

65-67 Leonard Street,

New York

COTTON FABRICS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

For Manufacturers, Jobbers, Converters, Exporters

J. K. LIVINGSTON & CO.

COTTON MERCHANTS

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

"STAPLE COTTON A SPECIALTY"

CHEMICALS AND OILS

SPECIAL OFFERING

QUICITRON BARK EXTRACT

FUSTIC EXTRACT

Direct and Sulphur Colors

Cotton Softeners

Chloride of Lime

Soda Ash

A. E. RATNER & COMPANY, Inc.

1143 ST. JOHNS PLACE

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

"Amalie" Softening Oil

OR TALLOW?

Which do YOU use in the Size?

One is the NEW WAY—
the other the old?

The MOST PROMINENT MILLS in the South
PREFER to Size their fabrics with a mixture of

"AMALIE" SOFTENING OIL

Let us tell YOU why—INVESTIGATE and learn HOW your overhead can be REDUCED.

L. SONNEBORN SONS, Inc.

262 PEARL STREET

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

BRANCHES: BOSTON—PHILADELPHIA—BALTIMORE—LOS ANGELES

Southwestern Distributors: Sonneborn Bros., Dallas, San Antonio, Tulsa

FOR SOFTENING FINISHOL

Finishol is a scientifically prepared detergent; soluble finishing and softening oil. It is used where any softener is required, in either a rinsing or color bath and is also for boiling out raw stock. It is extensively used with excellent results upon colored stock in the Fries Dyeing Machines.

Special Products Works
BALTIMORE, MD.
Refinery
CORAOPOLIS, PA.

WM. C. ROBINSON & SON COMPANY
OF BALTIMORE
Since 1832

CHARLOTTE
NEWTON, N. C.
GREENVILLE, S. C.
ATLANTA
BIRMINGHAM

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—There have been plenty of inquiries for yarn during the past week, but most of those coming from civilian trade were for numbers hard to supply. Yarns for war contracts proved the best sellers. Transportation showed some improvement.

Sellers of cotton yarns in New York and Philadelphia are unable to fill all the orders it is possible for them to obtain. Many yarn salesmen are not covering their territories, but remain in the office for the purpose of explaining sluggish deliveries and smoothing out other complaints.

There seems to be very little doubt that the time has most arrived when the Government will be forced to fix prices on yarns; certainly on numbers up to 40s, to protect itself from paying exorbitant prices for needed war supplies. When? is the question that many are asking. Many are of the opinion that a price should be fixed on cotton and all numbers of yarn, and the sooner it is done, the better for the country at large.

One dealer said the disposition of a number of spinners to take advantage of conditions, to charge exorbitant prices for yarns intended to be used in filling war contracts, makes it absolutely necessary to have price fixing. With some spinners, a sale at the quoted prices means an advance of 1 or 2 cents to the next inquirer. They secured their first price so easily they are tempted to try a higher one. This disposition to boost prices, regardless of cost of production, will, in the opinion of some, hasten price fixing by the Government.

Manufacturers say war orders for future needs are not being placed freely, as the officials believe prices will be lower before the end of July.

It is estimated that the cotton crop this year will be at least 14,000,000 bales and possibly bigger than any other ever raised, which would mean lower prices. Some think price fixing will not be until about October, when the size of the crop can be pretty accurately estimated.

There are inquiries for 25,000 to 200,000 pounds of Southern carded yarn on cones, numbers 10s to 22s and dealers cannot get a price that buyers will pay.

One spinner quotes 10s at 65 cents. Others refuse to quote on future deliveries; they don't want them as they cannot fill present contracts on specified time owing to labor shortage. Some buyers claim with the excellent crop outlook, prices for yarn for future delivery should be lower. But the trouble is to make the seller see it from that angle.

A sale of 10,000 pounds of 20-2 warps was made for 73 cents for August delivery and 25,000 pounds were reported sold for 75 cents. A sale of 30-2 skeins was made for 78 cents.

A. M. Law & Co.
SPARTANBURG, S. C.
BROKERS
Dealers in Mill Stocks and other
Southern Securities.

Southern Cotton Mill Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
American Spinning Co., S. C.	179	—
Anderson C. Mills com.	80	84
Anderson C. Mills, S. C., pfd.	95	100
Aragon Mills, S. C.	110	130
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	135	—
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	170	175
Augusta Factory, Ga.	34	38
Avondale Mills, Alabama	195	250
Beaumont Mfg. Co., S. C.	200	—
Belton Cotton Mills, S. C.	140	146
Brandon Mills, S. C.	135	140
Brogan Mills, S. C.	90	100
Calhoun Mills, S. C., com.	105	—
Calhoun Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	—
Chesnee Mills, S. C.	152	156
Chiquola Mills, S. C., com.	136	—
Chiquola Mills, S. C., pfd.	85	—
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	130	—
Clinton Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	115	—
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	112	—
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	116	—
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	80
Dacotah Mills, N. C.	200	—
Dayton Mills, S. C.	55	—
Duncan Mills, S. C., com.	70	72
Duncan Mills, S. C., pfd.	—	87
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	109	—
Easley Cotton Mills, S. C.	250	—
Enoree Mills, S. C.	70	—
Eterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	—	62
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.	175	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	104
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga., com	90	95
Glennwood Mills, S. C.	145	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	50	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd.	75	92
Gluck Mills, S. C.	—	101
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	98	—
Greenwood Cotton Mills, S. C.	175	—
Grendel Mills, S. C.	224	—
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	150	—
Hartsville Cot. Mills, S. C.	210	—
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	185	—
Inman Mills, S. C.	120	—
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	—
Jackson Mills, S. C.	150	—
Judson Mills, S. C.	130	—
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	87	95
Lancaster Cotton Mills, S. C.	150	—
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C., pfd.	—	—
Laurens Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
Limestone Cotton Mills, S. C.	150	—
Loray Mills, N. C., com.	35	50
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd.	—	102
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	125	131
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	145	155
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	—
Molokoh Mfg. Co., S. C.	145	150
Monarch Mills, S. C.	100	102
Newberry Cotton Mills, S. C.	200	225
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	—	—
Norris Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
Oconee Mills, S. C., com.	94	—
Oconee Mills, S. C., pfd.	98	—
Orr Cotton Mill, S. C.	126	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	145	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	100	—
Panola Mills, S. C.	70	—
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	150	—
Pickens Cotton Mills, S. C.	185	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	210	225
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	150	150
Riverside Mills, S. C., pfd.	125	—
Riverside Mills, com. par \$12.50	15	18
Riverside Mills, S. C., pfd.	115	—
Saxon Mills, S. C.	150	—
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	—	60
Spartan Mills, S. C.	175	—
Toxaway Mills, par \$25.	12	—
Toxaway Mills, S. C., pfd.	117	—
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	310	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C.	—	115
1st pfd.	—	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C.	30	32
2nd pfd.	—	—
Victor-Monaghan Mills, S. C.	95	97 1/2
pfd.	—	—
Victor Monaghan Company,	90	92
S. C. common.	—	—
Victor Monaghan Company,	95	97 1/2
S. C., pfd.	—	—
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	125	—
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	75	85
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	90	—
Watts Mills, S. C., com.	24	—
Watts Mills, S. C., pfd.	35	—
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	125	—
Williamston Mills, S. C.	125	—
Woodruff Cot. Mills, S. C.	130	135
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., com	118	—
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., pfd	90	—
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., g't'd	92	103
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills, S. C.	180	—

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PERSONALS

G. V. Crosby has resigned as superintendent of the Gonzales (Tex.) Cotton Mills.

J. L. Bobo of Anderson, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Union Buffalo Mills, Union, S. C.

E. O. Damron has accepted the position of second hand in twisting room, Athens Manufacturing Company, Athens, Ga.

R. C. Estes has resigned as superintendent of the Corsicana (Tex.) Cotton Mills, to accept a similar position at the Hillsboro (Tex.) Cotton Mills.

Edward Farrell has resigned as superintendent of the Hillsboro (Tex.) Cotton Mill to accept similar position with the Gonzales (Tex.) Cotton Mills.

R. B. Williams has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Union-Buffalo Mills, Union, S. C., to accept similar position with the Williamson (S. C.) Mills.

G. W. McKenzie has resigned as overseer of carding at Bladenboro, N. C., to become superintendent of Fort Mill Manufacturing Company No. 2, Fort Mill, S. C.

T. R. Morton has resigned as overseer of carding at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C., to become superintendent and manager of the Fidelity Manufacturing Company, of Charlotte, N. C.

James T. Broadbent, manager of the Meritas Mills of Columbus, Ga., has been elected a director and member of the executive committee of the Standard Oil Cloth Company, which owns the Meritas Mills.

John L. Davidson, superintendent of the Savona Manufacturing Company, Charlotte, N. C., has received a cable to the effect that his nephew, Lieut. Gordon Thomas Freeman of Atlanta, has landed safely in France.

Greenville, S. C.—The Southern Power Company has placed order with the McNaughton Manufacturing Company of Maryville, Tenn., for grates for 6 boilers of 500 h. p. at this place and one boiler at Greensboro, N. C. These orders were placed after trying McNaughton grates in boilers at their other plants.

Broke Subscription Record.

Our well-known traveling representative, J. M. Williams, writes us from Georgia, where he is working at present that he broke the record of subscription collections last week.

Mr. Williams has been with the Southern Textile Bulletin for seven years and has always been an efficient solicitor.

The fact that he was able to break his record last week was probably due in some measure to the fact that we have just won our fight to have the Keating Law declared unconstitutional and the mill people appreciate our work.

R. T. Grant Developing Fine.

As recently stated in this paper R. T. Grant resigned his position with Jacques Wolf & Company to go with the United Chemical Products Corporation, Jersey City, New Jersey. Mr. Grant is an old mill man, who spent about 18 years of his life as overseer of weaving in some of the largest mills in the Southern states, having run the weaving in the Anderson Mills at Anderson, S. C., for a number of years. The last mill with which Mr. Grant was connected was the Dan River Mills at Schoolfield, Va., where he started up and ran their No. 4 weave room until he went back on the road. He is a practical slasher man and is well posted on sizing products. His new firm, the United Chemical Products Corp., manufactures, imports and exports dyestuffs and chemicals.

W. L. Robinson Dead.

W. L. Robinson, president of the Robinson Manufacturing Company, and also president of the Carolina Sizing and Chemical Company, died in Charlotte on Wednesday following an illness of five weeks.

Mr. Robinson was 70 years old. He was a native of Virginia, having moved to North Carolina fifteen years ago. He was for ten years in charge of the Cannon Manufacturing Company, of Concord, and until a year of his death was president of the Robinson Manufacturing Company, which he organized.

He was very highly regarded as a manufacturer and for his high character.

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Spindles re-topped or re-verses—New part welded on Electrically. All bearings made full size. Spindles Guaranteed not to break at weld.



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Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Shop Repair Man.

Wanted.—One good shop repair man with some experience with steam engine. Will pay \$20.00 per week. Free house rent and good schools in Piedmont section, good water and a healthy place to live. Apply by letter to M. E. Dorsey, Master Mechanic, Box 73, Forest City, N. C.

WELL TRAINED TECHNICAL TEXTILE MAN BY PROMINENT TIRE CONCERN, TO TAKE CHARGE OF INSPECTING AND TESTING OF TIRE FABRIC. MAN ABOVE DRAFT AGE PREFERRED. ADDRESS, STATING TRAINING, AGE, SALARY, ETC., "TIRE FABRIC," CARE SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

For Sale.

For Sale—Eight deliveries Saco-Pettee drawing with 10-in. coils, equipped with metal rolls. One Cooper-Corliss Engine 16x42, in first class condition. Eighteen Fales & Jenks spinning frames, 224 spindles each—2½-in. gauge, 6-in. traverse, equipped with Draper No. 2 and Whitin Medium Gravity Spindles. All this machinery can be seen in operation at our plant at any time. Modena Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

For American Soldiers and Sailors in Manchester, England.

Under the authority and approval of the British Government, a clubhouse has been established by Mrs. Richard Haworth which is open day and night and offers food and a bed to enlisted men of the United States Army or Navy, whether wounded, or on leave, or passing through.

Funds for maintenance are needed, and checks may be sent to Mrs. Haworth's father, William Firth, 200 Devonshire St., Boston.

Wanted.

Second hand for card room. Man with family of mill help preferred. Job pays \$3.00 per day. None but first class need apply. J. R. Puckette, Asst Supt., Hart Cotton Mills No. 1, Tarboro, N. C.

Boiler for Sale.

For sale—One new 78x20 return tubular boiler complete. Boiler has never been installed and prompt shipment can be made direct from factory. For details address Manchester Cotton Mills, Manchester, Ga.

Superintendent Open for Position

Practical Cotton Mill Superintendent, 18 years' experience on both white and colored goods, from the raw cotton to finished product. Correspondence solicited. Address "Southerner," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Overhaulers Wanted.

Wanted—Five good overhaulers to overhaul K Model Draper looms. Good wages paid. Apply to the Baldwin Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C.

Drawing-In Man Wanted.

Good drawing-in man wanted at 30 cents per hour, also pay for extra time. Apply at once. Address "Drawing-In," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Stolen.

Stolen on East McBee Avenue, Greenville, S. C., on Saturday night, May 4th, 1918, one 1917 model Ford Touring Car, motor number 1457986. Back of body of car badly bruised. Liberal reward for information leading to recovery of car. Clinton J. Tucker, care Conestee Mills, Conestee, S. C.

Osprey Mill.

Porterdale, Ga.

S. L. Dean.....Superintendent
B. McGinnis.....Carder
J. C. Sargent.....Spinner
G. W. Andrews.....Weaver
W. R. Broom.....Clith Room
W. B. Kiser.....Outside
S. J. Yancy.....Master Mechanic
W. J. Carroll.....Night Supt.
J. A. Rainey.....Night Carder
E. T. Parker.....Night Spinner
J. S. Linder.....Night Weaver
G. C. Gray.....Night Cloth Room

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More Congratulations

(Continued from page 8.)

Selma Cotton Mill Co.

Selma, N. C., June 8, 1918.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

Accept my heartiest congratulations on the signal victory brought about by yourself and your committee in defeating the Child Labor Bill.

Sincerely,

George T. Brietz, Supt.

The Keating Bill.

The Keating Child Labor Law has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. This does not mean that children under the ages of fourteen years may be employed in the mills for the reason that we have a State law which prohibits this employment, but it does mean that the law which prohibits the shipping of goods manufactured by child labor is now a dead letter, and such goods may now be shipped with impunity.

The Keating bill, in its original form, was a blow at the South, but Southern representatives were shrewd enough to tack on certain amendments which included the mills of the North and East and behold the framers of the measure "were hoist by their own petard."

The obvious intention of the child labor bill was to take the children out of the mills in order that they might attend school, but instead of having that effect, it has resulted largely in the children of the mills being raised up in idleness. They do not work, neither do they attend school, and the passage of the law has really done more harm than good.

A compulsory education law would overcome this evil, but as long as there is no provision for forcing the attendance of children on the schools the law is a failure and should be repealed.—Gaffney Ledger.

Federal Child Labor Law Void.

By a narrow majority the United States Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional the Federal Child Labor Law of 1917, forbidding interstate shipments of products of child labor. This decision is of vital importance to manufacturers and labor interests and will probably lead to a campaign for new State laws, an amendment to the Constitution and a bitter sectional fight. Southern cotton mill interests contended that Congress had no right to force such legislation on unwilling States by the use of the interstate commerce clause in the constitution. On similar grounds the sale and shipment of prison-made goods in interstate commerce will probably be upheld.

Mills located in States which forbid the employment of children will find it hard to compete with Southern mills which enjoy that advantage. The South has attained a commanding position in the manufacture of coarse cotton goods and yarns through cheap labor and waterpower. In the North labor has secured legislation to keep young children out of the mills, but has

failed to impress upon the legislatures of Southern States the need for similar laws. In the coming struggle the interests of Northern mill owners and labor will be identical.

The Federal Government has been surprised by this decision because the United States Supreme Court recently denied the claims of the liquor trade to ship alcoholic liquors into prohibition States. One method of getting around this child labor decision, it is suggested, will be to procure State legislation prohibiting the importation and use of products of child and prison labor so as to put them on the same basis as liquor in Southern prohibition States.

Any attempt to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to subordinate the Supreme Court to Congress will arouse a sectional quarrel. It would clothe Congress with powers similar to those possessed by the British Parliament which can override the judgments of the House of Lords, the Privy Council of the House of Lords and all other courts within the Empire. Such a change in our Constitution would destroy the equilibrium of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of our government and confer on Congress, in fact if not in name, power to change the constitution by statute. Congress might welcome its elevation to the commanding position occupied by the British Parliament which legislates without any check whatsoever other than the will of the people.—New York Commercial.

Keating and Kenyon Plans.

Representative Keating and other champions of the measure state that they will confer immediately with a view to framing a similar bill that will stand a test before the highest tribunal. If this cannot be done, they added, an effort will be made to amend the constitution.

Regulation of employment was only one of the many objects to be attained through usage of the interstate commerce privileges. Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, had hoped to close to interstate commerce the product of factories working women more than eight hours a day and to prevent out of state shipment of goods manufactured in plants not employing safety devices or factories where sanitary conditions are detrimental to the health of employees.

Invasion of States' rights was the argument opposing the law. Both the Supreme Court and those who contested the bill emphasized the point that the Federal Government is without right to make laws contrary to the policy of the States, when the States themselves refuse to pass laws incorporating the same principles.—Daily Trade Record.

He Knew Her Well.

Hen—"Yes, I have met your wife. In fact, I knew her before you married her."

Peck—"Ah, that's where you had the advantage of me—I didn't."—Ex.

Employment Bureau

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

WANT position as master mechanic, chief engineer or head electrician of large Southern textile, power or manufacturing industry. Eighteen years practical experience, also technical training. Employed now as master mechanic and chief engineer of large mill. Age 41, moral habits, have family, A-1 references. Address No. 2155.

WANTED by mill superintendent, position in either yarn or weaving mill. Age 40. Splendid executive, life-time experience in the mill business, ten years as superintendent. Literary and textile graduate. Now employed. Address No. 2156.

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.50 per day. Am now employed and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 2157.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, now employed in successful mill and giving satisfaction but desire larger room. Experienced or both hosiery and hard yarns. Address No. 2158.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Experienced on both fine and coarse goods and also yarn. High class references. Address No. 2159.

WANT position as superintendent. Have filled such position successfully with large mills in South Carolina and can furnish good reference. Address No. 2160.

WANTED position as superintendent, either on white or colored goods. Have wide experience on all classes of cotton goods. Married man, 47 years of age, strictly temperate and of good habits. Best of references furnished. Now employed, but can make change on short notice. Address No. 2161.

WANT position as superintendent of a spinning mill. 35 years old with ten years' experience in the mill business, backed by college course. High class references. Address No. 2162.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or second hand in large spin-

ning room. Am now employed and can furnish good references. Address No. 2163.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Am now employed and can furnish good references. Address No. 2164.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed as overseer and giving satisfaction, but have good reason for changing. Can give good reference as to my character and ability. Address No. 2165.

WANT position as superintendent of cotton mill. Graduate of Clemson College Textile School, had 18 years' practical experience in cotton manufacturing, ten years as superintendent on a wide variety of goods including ticking, fine lawns, print, sheeting, duck, etc., at present superintendent of mill making tent duck for government, but would change for better position. Best of references. Address No. 2166.

WANT position with executive department of cotton mills, by high grade man of long experience as manager and secretary-treasurer. Understand thoroughly manufacturing end also. Employed at present as manager successful plant, but desire change. Address No. 2167.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience as superintendent and as overseer of large card room and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2168.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now have charge of a large Draper room on night run but would prefer to change. Can furnish high class references from former employers. Address No. 2169.

WANT position as superintendent. Have filled position as superintendent and manager successfully and can furnish high class references from former employers. Address No. 2170.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am experienced on both plain and automatic looms and can furnish best of references. Address No. 2171.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Experienced on duck, sheeting, and other fabrics. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2172.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill, or overseer of carding and spinning in small mill. Have had long experience as overseer and am strictly sober and reliable. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 2173.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Am a practical carder, spinner and weaver. Experienced on all kinds of yarns, combed and peeler, local and staple cotton and also in

waste. Ten years experience as overseer of carding and three years as superintendent. Best of references. Address No. 2174.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience with special experience on damask and Jacquard goods. Also experienced on duck. First class references. Address No. 2175.

WANT position as spinner or overseer of spinning and twisting. Have had long practical experience and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2176.

WANT position as superintendent or either yarn or weaving mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Can furnish high class references from all former employers. Address No. 2178.

WANT position as carder and spinner in large or medium size room. Nothing less than \$4.00 per day. \$4.50 per day will be considered. Long experience, good references. Address No. 2179.

WANT position in mill office. Am now employed in small mill and have had experience both in buying cotton and selling yarn. Can give high class references. Address No. 2180.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience as designer-overseer of weaving, and assistant superintendent. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Can give first class references. Address No. 2181.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or plain weaving mill or as carder and spinner. Am now employed and giving satisfaction and have had long experience on both carding and spinning. Good references. Address No. 2182.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed and giving satisfaction but for good reasons wish to change. Experience on both yarn and cloth mills. Address No. 2185.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or both or superintendent of small yarn mill. Have had long experience in all positions and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2186.

WANT position as superintendent. Have held position as superintendent of one of the largest mills in South Carolina and have had long practical experience in all departments. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2187.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long practical experience and can furnish best of references from present and past employers. Address No. 2188.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Am an all around man and can successfully fill any position in cotton mill. Have had special experience on carding and can give satisfactory recommendations as to character and ability. Address No. 2189.

WANT position as overseer of plain weaving. Now employed as night overseer of weaving, but wish to change to day work. Married, 32 years of age and am giving satisfaction on present job. First class references from past and present employers. Address No. 2190.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Now employed as superintendent of small mill but for good reasons desire to change. Best of references from former employers. Address No. 2192.

WANT position as overseer of large card room. Am at present employed but would like to make a change; 16 years in mill work, 6 years as carder and 4 years on present position. Experienced on fine and coarse yarns and both colored and white. Address No. 2193.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long practical experience both on white and colored goods and have also had experience in silk mills. Am now employed as assistant superintendent. High class references. Address No. 2194.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or plain weaving mill. Can furnish A-1 references from present and past employers. Held position of superintendent and spinner for 6 years. No cause for changing except desire larger salary. Address No. 2195.

WANT position as superintendent. Am familiar with manufacture of gingham and other kinds of cloth and yarns including hosiery yarns. Have always made good and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2196.

WANT position as overseer in large card room that will pay not less than \$5.00 per day. Now employed as carder and spinner and giving satisfaction, but desire to change. First class references. Address No. 2197.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 2198.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 16 years mill experience with 8 years as superintendent. Age 36, married, strictly sober, best of health and can give good hard service. Fine references. Address No. 2199.

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Mauney Steel Co.
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Keystone Fibre Co.
Leatheroid Sales Co.
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Saco-Lowell Shops.
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Saco-Lowell Shops
- DRAWING ROLLS**—
Metallic Drawing Roll Company
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William Firth.
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American Aniline Products Co.
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
Dicks, David & Broadfoot
A. Kilpstein & Co.
Marden, Orth & Hastings Co.
H. A. Metz
National Aniline and Chemical Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
Parsons-Barr Co.
A. E. Ratner Co., Inc.
Jaques Wolf & Co.
Southern Dyestuffs and Chemical Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons.
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H. W. Butterworth & Sons.
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General Electric Co.
Huntington & Quarry.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
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- ELEVATING TRUCKS**—
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- FENCING**—
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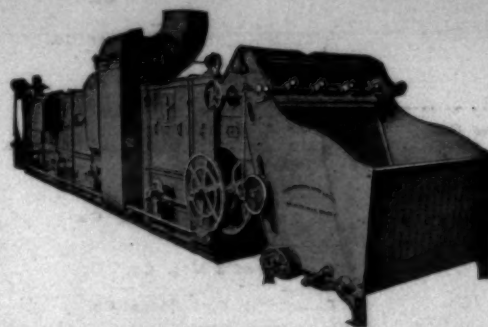
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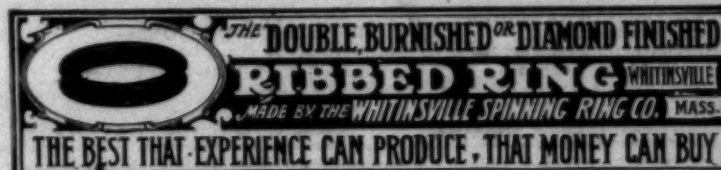
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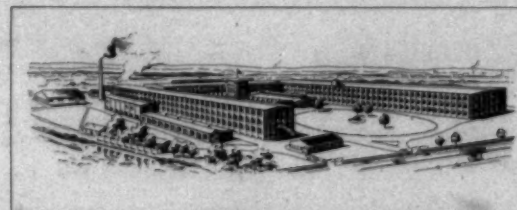
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